REGISTERED No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,257—New Series.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy........As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	2	8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ....Rs. 1-0

Each succeeding line.......... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander W. A. Starratt, on SATURDAY, the 13th July 1878, at 5 p. m., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander K. Macaulay, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th July 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will, despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander K. Macaulay, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 10th July 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on SATURDAY, the 13th July 1878, at 2 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

(1st and 2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE Fine New Steamer SPEKE HALL, 2,700 Tons register, 400 H. P. nominal, will sail positively on the 20th instant.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. INDIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

DR. TOWNSEND'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD,

THE invigorating effect of this Medicine since it was first introduced in 1840, under the direction of the late celebrated Physician, Dr. J. R. Chilton, of New York, has been too well known. Sure remedy for mercurial diseases, dysentery, liver complaint, costiveness, and for all cases of nervous debility.

DOSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,
Sole Agents.

6, Parsee Bazaar Street, opposite Graham's Buildings.

OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY.

A BLENDING OF THE FINEST OLD CAMPBLETOWN AND ISLAY WHISKIES,

Selected for the Undersigned.

Per dozen, Rs. 23.

A LARGE SHIPMENT of the above celebrated BLEND having arrived, orders for same will meet with every attention.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(s) PESHAWUR	3781	600	C. A. White	12th July.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	19th do.
(s) CATHAY	2985	450	R. T. Dundas	26th do.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	2nd Aug.
(s) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	9th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott .. 8th July.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker....22nd do.
SUNDA	1704	300	J. Reeves ....5th August.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
SIAM	3026	500	G. W. Hector.... 19th July.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart .... 16th August.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

THE Undersigned have JUST RECEIVED by the Steamer Sumatra GENUINE BAVARIAN BEER of the Löwenbräu, Munich.

M. NEUBURGER & Co.,
33, Meadow Street.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. have the following FIRST CLASS BRANDIES and WINES FOR SALE :—

BRANDIES.

CUSENIER'S FINE BRANDY	Rs. 24	per doz. Quarts.
L. BECHADE Do.	„ 18	per do.

WINES.

CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE	Rs. 30	per doz. Quarts.
AMONTILLADO SHERRY	„ 25	per do.
HAUT BARSAC (White Wine)	„ 15	per do.
CHABLIS Do.	„ 18	per do.
Do. Do.	„ 18	per 2 doz. Pints.
CHATEAU BELAIR (Fine Claret)	„ 18	per do.
LORMONT Do.	„ 14	per do.
HAUT MARGEAUX (a few cases)	„ 11	per do.
ST. JULIEN (Hautefaye's)	„ 10	per do.
MEDOC (Breakfast Bordeaux)	„ 8	per doz. Quarts.

NOTICES.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444.

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances.	In 1870	... £139,808
	„ 1873	... £295,149
	„ 1877	... £450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

THE TREATY OF SAN STEFANO.

On sale, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,

COPIES of coloured Maps showing the exact territorial changes effected by the Treaty of San Stefano in Europe and Asia. These Maps, which are *fac-similes* of those presented to Parliament along with the Treaty, are very carefully and clearly executed, and will be found very useful for reference at the present time. Price 8 As. each Map.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S ESS. WHITE ROSE—WOOD VIOLET—and STEPHANOTIS. EAU-DE-COLOGNE—LAVENDER WATER.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.

Sold by all first-class Dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK "A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours.

ILL-HEALTH.—Numerous Diseases arise or cannot be got rid of by reason of impurity of blood. OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA has now for nearly half a century been prescribed in all such cases. Its cleansing, tonic, and estorative qualities render it peculiarly efficacious in cases of Biliousness, Disordered Stomach or Liver, Headache, Skin, Blotches, Piles, and ailments arising from a tainted state of the blood or debilitated constitution. To those living in crowded cities or in unhealthy districts its effects are magical. Many remedies for particular diseases fail in consequence of the enfeebled and impure state of the system. Cleanse, strengthen, and purify the system and blood, and maladies which have long proved incurable will vanish or yield to other remedies.

In conjunction with this invaluable Preparation may, with great advantage, be taken the OLD DOCTOR'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS, aperient and alterative, but not purgative. Wholesale Agents Messrs. Bathgate and Co. for Bengal and Calcutta ; Messrs. Barry and Co. Vepery, Madras, or at the Sarsaparilla Depot, 131, Fleet Street, London.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B, 41 PILLS, IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,

APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London.
Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
Smith, Stanistreet and Co.; Bathgate and Co., Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
Treacher and Co., Bolton and Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY
Barrie and Co. De Beaux and Co. ; Scott, Mascurine and

AGENT FOR RANGOON.
The Rangoon Medical Hall.

SARSAPARILLA,

Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir E. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl, of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

WHITMORE'S
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London, Agents—Treacher & Co. ; Kemp & Co. ; Rogers & Co. ; Bolton & Co., Bombay, and respectable Firms in India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, Captain James C. Shaw, will sail on the 20th instant.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, for MAKING CERTAIN MINOR ADDITIONS and ALTERATIONS to BUILDINGS in the BOMBAY ARSENAL.

For particulars apply to

MUNCHERJEE COWASJEE MURZBAN, A.I.C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY will be held in the Vestry of St. Andrew's Church on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 5-15 p. m.

It will be proposed that Rule XV. of the Society be cancelled, and that the following be substituted :

"The Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Secretary, or Secretaries, "and Treasurer for the time being, or any two of them, shall be "competent to execute all deeds of covenant or other documents on behalf of the Society."

D. MACPHERSON, Secretary.

Bombay, 8th July 1878.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF THE KHAMGAON STATE RAILWAY.

IT is hereby notified, that the KHAMGAON STATE RAILWAY will be CLOSED, on and after, TUESDAY, the Sixteenth of July 1878.

Trains will therefore not run between Khamgaon and the Jalamb Station of the G. I. P. Railway, after MONDAY, the Fifteenth instant, and, on and after TUESDAY, the Sixteenth of July 1878. All notices as to Local and through booking, and all arrangements for the conveyance of Passengers and other Traffic will, as far as they relate to the line between Jalamb and Khamgaon, be CANCELLED and WITHDRAWN.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 8th July 1878.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

MONTHLY Consignments of the above, Selected from the Best Brewings, are received by

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

ENO'S
EFFERVESCING FRUIT SALT,

A palatable and refreshing Saline.

Cash Re. 1-12......per bottle......Credit Rs. 2-0

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld,

ARE now offering a splendid assortment of BEST QUALITY G. B. D. BRIAR PIPES.

SMALL SIZES. MEDIUM SIZES.
LARGE SIZES.
STRAIGHT STEMS. CURVED STEMS.
AMBER MOUTH PIECES.
IVORY MOUTH PIECES.
HORN MOUTH PIECES.
WITH CASES OR WITHOUT CASES.
At varying and reasonable prices.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OLD GLENLIVET.

THIS WHISKY is a blend from some of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland, and is guaranteed to consist of PURE MALT SPIRIT only. It is thoroughly matured, very mellow and entirely free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

As large holders of the different kinds from which the Blend is made up, we are in a position to allow the various Distillings to become thoroughly amalgamated before being bottled, an advantage which consumers of the article will readily appreciate.

Per 1 dozen case, cash ....Rs. 22-0.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.),
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Baling Presses, Copper Heating Apparatus, Pumps, Scrap Iron, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Metal Mart, Byculla,

A number of screw presses, suitable for baling purposes.
Copper heating apparatus.
Two large copper vats.
4 inch centrifugal pumps.
Large double barrelled pump.
Quantity of scrap iron, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

4 bales grey shirtings 8½ lbs.
10 cases colored prints.

TO BE LET, at Bellasis Road, two small airy Bungalows.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 9th July 1878.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE BYCULLA FOOTBALL CLUB PRACTICE this evening at 5 p. m., at the Scottish Schools. CLARENCE SMITH, Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA—FOOTBALL.—FIRST GAME on WEDNESDAY. Members who intend playing will please send their names. 8th July. W. M. TENNENT, Football Secretary.

C. M. SYKES, Government Certificated Surveyor and Draughtsman, will be open to engagements from the 22nd instant. 23, Apollo Street, Fort.

WANTED, a BANDMASTER for the 1st Grenadiers N. I. Apply, stating terms and forwarding certificates, to BAND PRESIDENT, Camp, Ahmedabad.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY in the Fort, one Sitting Room and two Bed Rooms, either Furnished or Unfurnished. Address "DELTA," care of this Office. Terms must be Moderate.

FOR SALE, a MINIATURE PARK PHAETON, with Pony and Harness. Victoria Hotel, Esplanade.

FOR SALE, nearly new, 14 HORSE POWER TANGYE'S HORIZONTAL ENGINE. Apply to W. NICOL & Co., Metal Mart, Byculla.

FOR PHOTOS by the late PHOTO PARISIENNE and by RITTER MOLKENTELLER and Co. Apply to RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE, Photographer, Poona.

FOR SALE, a Pair of fine and showy PONIES, also set of DOUBLE HARNESS, nearly new. Apply to T. BEAUMONT, 1, Rampart Row.

JUST PUBLISHED, SOLAR HEAT—a substitute for Fuel, for Heating Steam Boilers, and other purposes, by Wm. ADAMS. Bombay Education Society's Press, and Messrs. THACKER & Co., Bombay. Rs. 4.

FOR SALE.—An Officer, ordered Home, has just received a small consignment of OILMAN'S STORES, suited for a small family, from the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, which he now wishes to dispose of. Invoice and all particulars can be learned of ROGERS & Co., Agents, Fort.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

CHEDDAR CHEESE in cut, 12 As. per lb. Gruyere do 14 As. FRESH GROUND COFFEE 14 As. per lb. PEARSE, Apollo Street.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.

GEORGE CHEAVIN'S GOLD PRIZE MEDAL SELF-CLEANING RAPID WATER FILTERS.

THE manufacturer has had the distinguished honour to receive an order from the

ROYAL COMMISSION

to fit his filters up in the offices of the Exhibition. Subjoined is an extract.

Royal Commission of the Paris Exhibition,
Canada Buildings, Westminster, London S. W.

Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that the filters you have supplied to the Royal Commission in Paris have been found

ALL THAT COULD BE DESIRED,

and the Royal Commission leave entirely in your hands the choice of design and colour of the remaining 12 on order............

(Signed) P. CUNLIFFE OWEN, Secretary.

CHEAVIN'S FILTERS ARE IN USE BY OVER

6,200 PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, AND CHEMISTS.

They purify with astonishing rapidity *the most offensive waters, effectually removing* Lead, Lime, Iron, Sewage, Organic, Mineral and Saline Impurities *from solution, and excel all other Filters in Mechanical and Chemical action, Rapidity of Process, Simplicity of Construction, Durability and Efficiency, and are highly recommended.*

DOMESTIC FILTERS in Cream-coloured Stoneware fitted with Silver-plated Tap and India-Rubber washer complete.

Size....	1	1½	2½	3½	5	gallons.
Cash ..	Rs. 11-0	Rs. 15-0	Rs. 20-0	Rs. 27-0	Rs. 34-0	each.
Credit ...	„ 12-8	„ 17-0	„ 22-8	„ 30-0	„ 38-0	„

ORNAMENTAL DINING-ROOM FILTERS in Ironstone China, richly decorated and very handsome.

1½ gallons capacity. Cash Rs. 40-0 ; Credit Rs. 45-0.

REFRIGERATOR FILTERS, in Terra-Cotta ware, which act with remarkable power as coolers, keeping the water deliciously cool.

Each Cash Rs. 40-0 ; Credit Rs. 45-0.

Descriptive pamphlets can be had on application.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. AND POONA.

WATSON AND COMPANY'S

ANNUAL

CLEARANCE SALE

HAS COMMENCED.

CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA, ON ACCOUNT OF ITS KEEPING GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO. LIMITED, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,

LADIES' GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

FRENCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

GRANDE MAISON DE NOUVEANTES.

EAST STREET, POONA.

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Poona Branch OPEN for the SEASON, where all their SELECT STOCK is to be seen.

C. BOUNEVIALLE & CO.,

2, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS FOR :—

Messrs. J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.
„ L. FURLAND & CO.'S BRANDY.
„ ROUYER, GUILLET & CO.'S BRANDY.
„ TRICOCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.
„ AYALA & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.

Messrs. DEINHARD & CO.'S GERMAN WINES.
„ BERNARD & CO.'S ENCORE WHISKEY.
„ FREMINET ET FILS' CHAMPAGNE.
VICHY MINERAL WATERS CO., VICHY.

PRIZE MEDAL, BOMBAY EXHIBITION 1873.

* BORDEAUX—RED & WHITE.

Duty and Town Dues paid.

		Per doz. Quarts. Rs. as.	Per doz. Pints. Rs. as.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC	own..	11 0	6 8
CHATEAU LAROSE	„ ..	16 0	8 12
CHATEAU LEOVILLE	„ ..	18 8	10 8
PAULLIAC	„ ..	17 0	9 8
ST. ESTEPHE	„ ..	15 8	8 12
MOUTON D'ARMAILHAC	„ ..	19 8	10 12
SAUTERNE	„ ..	17 8	9 8
CHATEAU D'OISY, a much dryer Wine than Sauterne	„ ..	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU TALENCE	„ ..	23 0	12 8
CHATEAU LABEGORCE (Margaux)	„ ..	27 0	15 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX	„ ..	27 0	15 0
BARSAC	„ ..	18 0	10 0

* BURGUNDIES—RED & WHITE.

CHABLIS	own..	18 8	10 8
POMARD	„ ..	20 8	11 0
CHAMBERTIN	„ ..	21 8	11 8
SPARKLING RED	„ ..	30 0	16 0

* CHAMPAGNES.

OUR OWN (signed ticket) Extra Dry, strongly recommended	own..	46 0	24 0
Do. Vintage 1868	„ ..	46 0	24 0
AYALA & Co.'s Chateau d'Ay, extra dry quality	„ ..	40 0	22 0
Do. in Magnums	„ ..	70 0	..
FREMINET ET FILS (Fleur de Bouzy).	„ ..	38 0	21 0
CHAMPAGNE for Cup	„ ..	27 0	14 8

* SHERRIES.

Duty and Town Dues paid.

		Per doz. Quarts. Rs. as.	Per doz. Pints. Rs. as
OLD PALE SHERRY, recommended ; an excellent Dinner Sherry ; dry	own...	18 0	...
OLOROSO, nutty and dry	„ ..	22 0	...
VINO DE PASTO, Pale and dry	„ ..	28 0	...
AMONTILLADO, of great softness and bouquet	„ ...	31 0	..
MANZANILLA, remarkable dryness and purity, suitable for Invalids	„ ...	33 0	...
MONTILLA, of Cordova, the perfection of dry Wine, nutty, recommended to Commoisseurs	„ ...	35 0	..
AMOROSO, very choice and superior	„ ..	37 0	..

* PORTS.

OLD PORT from the Alto Douro district, well matured in wood, (White capsule and label)	own..	20 0	...
VERY OLD PORT (brown capsule and label), recommended	„ ..	22 0	..
SUPERIOR OLD PORT (Black capsule and label), possessing the invigorating properties required by invalids	„ ..	24 0	..
EXTRA FINE OLD PORT (particular Blue capsule and label) this superlative wine is from one of the first vineyards in Portugal	„ ..	34 0	..

* STILL MOSELLES.

ZELTINGEN	own..	24 0	..
SCHARZBERG	„ ..	30 0	..

* SPARKLING MOSELLES.

BRAUNEBERGER	own..	28 8	16 2
JOSEPHSHOFFER	„ ..	33 8	13 12
ZELTINGER	„ ..	36 8	20 4
SCHARZHOFBERGER	„ ..	39 8	21 4
CREMANT BLANC	„ ..	30 8	16 12

DISCOUNT :—Orders *accompanied* by *cash* for single dozen will carry a discount of 5 per cent.

☞ *Mofussil Constituents are requested before taking delivery of their goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.*

NOTICES.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4 ; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8 ; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 and for single Copy, One Anna.

VAUGHAN-JONES'
GINGER BRANDY.
("STANDARD" BRAND.)

AS SUPPLIED TO THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

Dr. HASSALL'S Report states—"This spirit forms a pleasant and agreeable stimulant and stomachic."

Most useful in the prevention of Cholera, Diarrhœa, Indigestion, &c.

No Mess or Family should be without it.

Sold everywhere in the Colonies and India.

WHOLESALE OF VAUGHAN-JONES,
17, WATER LANE, LONDON.

CARLSBADER SPRUDELSALZ.

THE NATURAL SALT

Obtained by Evaporation and Crystallization of the THERMAL SPRUDEL WATERS OF CARLSBAD.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per 4 ounce bottle	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 2 12

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

		Cash.	Credit.
CARLSBAD	quarts per dozen	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 13 0
FRIEDRICHSHALLER	pints „	6 8	7 8
DITTO	quarts „	10 8	12 0
HUNYADI JANOS	„ „	13 8	15 0
PULLNA	pints „	9 0	10 0
VICHY	„ „	8 0	9 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ELLWOOD'S
PATENT AIR-CHAMBER
HATS AND HELMETS.

THE ONLY EFFECTUAL PROTECTION AGAINST SUN STROKE.

To be obtained of all respectable Hatters and Outfitters, and Wholesale only of

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
LONDON.

Beware of Useless Imitations.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKETS,
COARSE AND FINE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

In good order, very strong, with extra power size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK AND GREEN PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Established 1827.

BADAMS BROTHERS' COLOR WORKS,
Birmingham, England,

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERALD AND PARIS GREENS
CHINESE AND PERSIAN BLUES,
SOLUBLE CHINESE BLUE, PURE CHROMES,
SOFT IMITATION VERMILLION,
EMERALD TINTS, AND BRUNSWICK GREENS.

The above put up in ½ or 1 lb. or any sized Packets, also in Cases and Casks.

PERMANENT COPPER GREEN PAINT,
WHITE LEAD AND ZINC,

and all other PAINTS, in Tins and Iron Kegs, and well Packed for Export.

Orders with references promptly executed, free on board, London or Liverpool.

Now Ready,

THE
ORIENTALIST'S MULTUM IN PARVO,
OR
A BRIEF GUIDE
TO THE
HINDUSTANI, ARABIC, TURKISH, PERSIAN AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES.

PART I.—ELEMENTS OF GRAMMAR.
PART II.—VOCABULARY AND PHRASES.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at Booksellers.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC!

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

WHEREAS it having become known to the Proprietors of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE that a Medicine, emanating from an unscrupulous London firm, is exported to India and China, and foisted on purchasers as equal in efficacy to Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne, they feel it due to the public to specially caution them against this compound, and request their most careful attention to the following distinctive characteristics of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne :—

1st.—That Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne is sold only in cases.
2nd.—The words "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne" are clearly blown in each bottle.
3rd.—The Registered Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee are printed on the label of every case.
4th.—Directions for use in all the following languages are enclosed in each case, without which none can POSSIBLY be genuine—

English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrasse, Bengalee, Chinese, and Japanese.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is the Only Reliable Remedy for
NERVOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS
AND ALL
FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is patronised by the aristocracy and the *elite*, extensively used in the army and navy, and strongly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

N.B.—Ask for DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE and do not be persuaded to take any useless AND POSSIBLY DANGEROUS SUBSTITUTE.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never failing and permanent cure.

It Cures old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.

The Elms, North Cheam, Surrey, S. 4th March 1875.

"Sir,—I had been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together with scorbutic eruption of the skin, of a local nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, and was induced to try your Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obstinate sores on the body. After taking two bottles, I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism had left me, and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.

"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others.

"Faithfully yours,
"Thomas Watts."

"To Mr. F. J. Clarke."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS, and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist,
APOTHECARIES' HALL LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

UNTERZEICHNETER ist bereit milde Beiträge für die armen Hinterlassenen der bei dem beklagenswerthen Verluste Sr. Majestät Schiff "Grosser Kurfürst" verunglückten Seeleute entgegenzunehmen und bittet Zusendungen an das Kaiserlich Deutsche Consulat in Bombay zu addressiren.

C. KAPP,
Kaiserlich Deutscher Consul.

FIRST CLASS HORSES and CARRIAGES on HIRE, at Moderate Terms. Apply at the Stables, in Bell Lane, opposite to the Roman Catholic Chapel in the Fort, or to J. J. D'ALMEIDA, care of Messrs. Thacker and Co., Limited, Watson's Esplanade Hotel.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,
23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!! AND BULBS!

PALEKAR & Co., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, have just received from England and Cape of Good Hope their VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEED SUPPLY, Dahlia Bulbs and Achemenes Roots. Early applications for Seeds, and especially for Bulbs, are requested.

PALEKAR can also supply Fruit Trees—such as Mango Grafts, Pomeloes, &c.

Price lists can be had Post Free on application.

THE NEW WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE,
WITH THE
SUPPLEMENTARY GRADED LIST,
Issued on the 1st November 1877.
In pamphlet form, price 8 as.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce ; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE of MANUFACTURING and SELLING COUNTRY SPIRITS in the Talukas of Kalyan, Bhiwandi, Karjat, Murbad, Wara, and Shahapur for three years, commencing from the 1st of August 1878. The above Talukas will be included in one farm. The conditions can be ascertained at the Collector's Office.

A. JERVOISE,
Acting Collector, Tanna.

Tanna, Collector's Office, 2nd July 1878.

BROACH COTTON GINNING & PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 o'clock p. m., to consider proposals which have been made for the working of the Company's Factories and Presses after the termination of the Mofussil Company's lease on 31st December 1878, and to pass such resolutions as may be deemed necessary,

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd July 1878.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. Napier and Co., Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers and Contractors' Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

ALLAN'S
CYCLONIAN
WATERPROOF SUITS.

DRAB AND BLUE MILITARY
CAPES.

CLEARING SALE.

5, HUMMUM STREET.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, of any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

NOTICE.

MALIGNANT CHOLERA.

AS this is the season when this dread visitant generally makes its appearance, I wish to make it known to the Profession and the Public, that after years of exact and laborious experiments, both chemical and physical, I have discovered a CERTAIN SPECIFIC for this fearful malady. Pathological investigations, although carried on by some of the most eminent of the Faculty, has thrown no light upon the nature of this awful scourge. After half a century we are in *statu quo.*

My remedy will instantly check the purging and vomiting, relax the spasms of the muscles, re-establish the electrical balance, arrest the putrefactive change of the fluids, set free the action of the liver and kidneys, and promote a genial glow on the surface of the body, and this without the pernicious exhibition of *sedatives* and *astringents*. It is simple and *harmless*, and may be trusted in the hands of any person, who will follow the plain and easily to-be-understood directions that accompany each bottle. Persons wishing to have the remedy must send a remittance of Rs. 5 per bottle. This will include packing, but not postal charges. All orders *must* be accompanied by a remittance in full or they will not be attended to.

ARMED WITH THIS MEDICINE CHOLERA NEED NO MORE BE FEARED THAN A COMMON COLD.

Cholera poison and this medicine are directly antagonistic, and cannot remain in the body as such.

No Household, Hospital, Camp, Railway Station, Ship, Tea or Indigo Plantation should be without this remedy for a single day, and no journey, however slight, should be undertaken without a supply of this medicine.

SMALL DOSES OF THIS REMEDY TAKEN DAILY WILL ACT AS A CERTAIN PROPHYLACTIC AGAINST CHOLERA.

Address

"GALEN."
Umballa.

BULL'S IMPROVED PATENT KILNS.

EXTENSIVE improvements have resulted in so greatly reducing the cost of these Kilns, that they are applicable to burning any number of Bricks or Tiles, from five lakhs upwards. The saving in fuel and certainty of out-turn have also been largely increased.

They are admirably adapted for the employment of Jail labour, and one is now working in the Central Jail, Benares, with complete success.

A Kiln, with iron work complete, to burn 3 to 4 lakhs a month, can now be constructed for Rs. 200.

At ordinary D. P. W. rates, a profit of from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 per month per Kiln may easily be made by a Contractor.

As evasion of the payment of Royalty has in some cases been attempted by the construction of straight portions of Kilns, the Patentee hereby informs all persons using such straight Kilns that they are as liable to Royalty charges as circular or any other shaped Kilns, if worked in accordance with the process or method for which a patent was granted to him.

For drawings, terms, and to see Kilns at work, apply to W. BULL, Lucknow.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 8TH JULY 1878.

The political telegrams continue to point to a maintenance of peace. The commercial telegrams again report improving markets generally. Consols have advanced to 96¾ and French Rentes to 115. Enfaced Rupee Paper is altered. Indian Exchange Bank shares are quoted as follows:—Oriental £41 and Chartered £22·10, which is a decline of 10s. per share in the former and an advance of 10s. in the latter. Hongkong and Shanghai and Chartered Mercantile are unchanged at £40 and £28 per share respectively.

In the General Produce Markets we notice a further advance of 10s. per ton in Ceylon Cocoanut Oil which is now quoted £40·10 per ton. Cochin is unchanged at £51-10. Coffee is also unchanged and no alteration is reported in the quotations for Wheat and seeds.

The Liverpool Cotton Market on Saturday closed steady, sales 8000 bales, prices unchanged, and from New York Middling Uplands is still quoted 11¾ cents, Futures being omitted. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Saturday's Receipts	1,000	900	300
Total since 1st Sept	4,199,000	3,980,200	4,070,500

The total visible supply of Cotton is 1,750,000 bales and not 1,175,000 bales as telegraphed by Reuter on the 5th inst. The mistake, however, was an obvious one, as the stocks in Liverpool and London together with the quantities of American and East Indian afloat amount to 1,045,000 bales, without calculating the stock on the Continent which, at Havre alone amounts to 190,000 bales, making a total of 1,235,000 bales. In Cotton to arrive, Reuter quotes Fully Good Fair Oomrawuttee, with a Good Fair clause, July shipment, via Canal at 5¼d. per pound and Good, with a Fully Good Fair clause, July shipment, via Cape, at 5d. per pound.

No further withdrawals from the Bank of Englandare advised. Bar Silver in London is still quoted at 52¾ per oz.

The return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Inc. Rs.	18,98,370
Do. " Branches	Inc. "	35,306
Other Deposits	Dec. "	7,23,764
Loans	Inc. "	126,760
Bills Discounted	Dec. "	223,183
Cash with Correspondents	Inc. "	17,496
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc. "	89,371

These movements are again in favour of increased ease in our Money Market.

According to Reuter the following statement comprises the shipments of Goods for the month ending 30th June 1878:—

TO BOMBAY.		
Total Plain Cottons by Suez Canal	7,050,000	yards.
" " via Cape	150,000	"
Total Colored Cottons	1,600,000	"
" Printed "	1,300,000	"
" Twist by Suez Canal	550,000	lbs.
" " via Cape	Nil.	
TO CALCUTTA.		
Total Plain Cottons by Suez Canal	50,100,000	yards.
" via Cape	8,350,000	"
" Colored Cottons	8,350,000	"
" Printed "	3,100,000	"
" Twist by Suez Canal	1,100,000	lbs.
" " via Cape	250,000	"
" Shipments of Salt	20,000	tons.
TO MADRAS.		
Total Plain Cottons	1,900,000	yards.
" Colored "	400,000	"
" Printed "	600,000	"
" Twist	650,000	lbs.

These figures show a decrease of about six million yards of Plain Cottons to Bombay compared with last month; on the other hand, there is an increase of about eleven and-a-half million yards to Calcutta.

STERLING EXCHANGE has ruled very quiet to-day with very little business doing, and no important fluctuation in rates. The tendency, however, is still downwards. We quote.

Bank Bills, on demand	......	1s. 7 15-16d. per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 8½d. "
Credits,	6 " "	1s. 8 7-32d. "
Documents,	3 " "	1s. 8½d. "
France	3 " "	2-13

On Calcutta there are sellers of demand drafts at ⅛ to 3-16 premium, and 60 days' at ⅛ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market closes weak at a decline of ⅛ in four per cents. We quote Fours Rs. 94⅞, Fours-and-a-half Rs. 95, Fives-and-a-half Rs. 104⅛. For the New Loan there are sellers at Rs. 100⅝ to 100¾, but nothing doing.

The SHARE MARKET is quieter with a partial decline in Spinning and Weaving Companies' Scrip. For Bank Shares there is a good demand for Bank of Bombays, and a sale is reported at Rs. 750.

In COTTON there has been more doing at hardening rates, partially no doubt arising to finer weather. But Stocks are small, and with the continued firmness in the Liverpool Market, there is more inducement to exporters to operate. The local mills are still only buying for their daily requirements.

In SEEDS there is not much doing at Rs. 6-9 to Rs. 6-10 for Linseed, and Rs. 7-13 per cwt. for Guzerat Rapeseed.

WHEAT is unchanged in every respect.

FREIGHTS are rather firmer and 16s. 3d. per ton is now asked for steamers for Liverpool, but for a line no doubt 15s per ton would be accepted. For the Continent there is nothing doing at 22s. 6d. to 25s. for Trieste and Venice and 20s. for Marseilles. Sailing ships are unchanged at 12s. 6d. for Wood and 17s. 6d. per ton for Iron.

PIECE GOODS are quiet, but sellers are firm and asking slightly higher rates, but buyers do not respond freely.

COALS are unchanged. A cargo of Laird's Welsh Hartley is offering at Rs. 19 without finding buyers.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	.11	6 p. ct	135
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p. ct	750
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	595
National Bank of India	37,32[illegible]	£25	£12-10	6 do.	111

LAND COMPANIES.

Company	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
Colaba Land Co. (New)	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.*	810
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	107
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	800
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	18 p.s.	235

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Company	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—	800
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	25 p.s.	1,080
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	1,100
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p. s.	1,980
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..	80
Bhowanggur M. and F. Company	800	2,000		40 p.s.	1,400
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	1,075
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	800	all	15 p.s*	235
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	85
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	25 p.s*	770 xd.
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	40 p s*	995
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	660
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	3,000	all	35 p.s*	860
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	40 p.s*	1,260
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	35 p.s*	1,175
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	25 p.s.	1,000
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	850
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	975
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	985
K. Muccoojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.s*	930
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	790
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70 p s*	1,276
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	[illegible]	..	37
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	320
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50p.s*	1,310
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,250
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	270
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	35 p.	940
Neriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	—	600
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	800
Mursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	20 p.s*	356
Oriental	1,000	825	all	30 p.s*	760
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,075
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	30 p.s.	850
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.	825
Do do. ½ Share	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	205
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	960
Sorla Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p. s.	750

*Per Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Company	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	187½p.s	1,900
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	80 p.s.	650
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. s.	320
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. c.	50
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	19
Treacher and Co.	1,990	500	all	62½ p. s.	605 xd.
Viegas Patent Slip Co.	3,000	250	all	6. p. ct	30

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 6th July as compared with the statement issued on the 29th June:—

LIABILITIES.	29th June. Rs.	6th July. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	21,00,000	21,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	42,01,048	60,99,418
Do do. at Branches	30,69,282	31,04,588
Other Deposits	1,48,37,592	1,41,13,828
Post Bills	44,681	45,989
Cash Credits, undrawn	7,81,548	8,52,278
	3,50,34,151	3,63,16,101
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	26,69,350	39,61,044
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	19,92,064	19,71,809
Loans on Security of do. do.	30,23,948	31,60,008
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,188	2,206
Bills Discounted	1,16,83,079	1,14,59,896
Stamps	2,922	2,971
Dead Stock Rs. 5,30,288 / Amount applied in reduction 1,75,000	3,55,288	3,55,288
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents	4,91,867	5,09,303
Cash and Currency Notes	1,48,14,145	1,49,08,516
	3,50,34,151	3,63,16,101

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain R. D. Dougherty, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and ten deck passengers.

THE SHIP STORNOWAY, 1,499 tons, Captain R. Storm, arrived in harbour on the 7th inst. from Liverpool, 4th April, with a cargo of 2,193tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP BLYTHWOOD, 1,607 tons, Captain J. Thomas, which arrived in harbour on the 7th inst. from Dundee, 6th April, brought a cargo of 2,057 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAILS.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. PESHAWAR, 2,103 tons, Captain C. A. White, which arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Calcutta, 25th June, via Madras and Galle, brought the China Mail and the following passengers:—From Calcutta to Southampton—Mr. and Mrs. Wallis and two Misses Wallis, and Mr. Wilkinson.

From Hongkong the following cargo.—200 bags sugar. From Calcutta—28 bags aniseed, and 5 bags long pepper. From Madras—3 cases piece goods.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAILS.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. PEKIN, 2,098 tons, Captain W. Woolcott, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with the China Mails and the following cargo:—957½ chests opium, 316 bales cotton, 1,285 bales twist, and sundries.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. SIAM, 1,718 tons, Captain G. N. W. Hector, arrived in harbour yesterday from Australia, with the Australian Mails and the following passengers:—Mr. K. Welch, Revd. McKeogan, Revd. D. McCarthy, Dr. Beaney, Miss Greeby, Mr. Berry, Mr. Wall. She brought the following transhipped cargo at Galle:—From Shanghai.—4 boxes gold, 8 packages silk, and 86 chests tea. From Foochow.—125 chests tea. From Hongkong.—2 boxes gold leaves, 2 boxes pearls, 33 cases silk piece goods, 268 cases glass bangles, 30 bundles matting, 472 chests tea, 6 cases white copper, 113 cases umbrellas, 44 packages sundries, 35 cases glass beads, 412 packages silk, 5 cases chinaware, 24 cases china roots, 60 cases vermillion, and 2 cases cigars. From Singapore.—6 cases maize 57 chests tea, 10 bags nutmegs, 20 cases benzoin, 50 slabs tin, 5 bundles E. teeth and 5 cases cigars.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
7	Stornaway	Storm	Liverpool, Apr 4.
8	Siam (s)	Hector	Melbourne, July 13.
	Vingorla	Dougherty	Kurrachee, July 5.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
8	Pekin (s)	Woolcott	China.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Peshawar, to Southampton.
Steamer Khiva, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Henry Bolckow, to P. Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.
4 Queen Margaret (s). Butler ......Aden, June 22.
V. Schillizzi (s) ......Thompson ...Moulmein, June 20.

DEPARTURES.

July 4.—Steamers Emblehope. Ships Loch Ness and City of Ningpo. Barques Belle Flower and Florence.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 8.

FROM LONDON.

Surat s—1 case hardware, Essoofally Heptoola.
Pekin s—500 faggots Swedish steel, Khimjee Jewa.
Bernina s—20 cases champagne, C Macdonald and Co; 20 kegs white lead, M M Mody and Co.
Sydney Eggers—25 casks pale ale, Forbes and Co; 7 cases salad oil and 75 cases oilmanstores, Surafally Heptoola.

FROM GENOA.

Australia s—125 boxes brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee Oomrigur.

FROM GLASGOW.

Trinacria s—100 tons pig iron, W and A Graham and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—25 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Indiana—200 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 20 bales rags, Dewjee Govindjee.
Stockbridge—30 bales wool, Sobhraz Moolchund.
Bernina s—19 bales wool, Nurseo Khuttow; 68 bales cotton, Koosnajee Rungjee; 81 bales cotton, Dossabhoy Pallonjee Cama; 42 bales cotton, Lowjee Jairam; 200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 61 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 75 bales wool, Khuttow Veerjee; 73 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 44 bales cotton, Lalchund Ramdyall; 38 bales wool, Nursey Jaitha; 110 bales cotton, Bhimjee Girdhur.
Trentham Hall s—474 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 904 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee; 100 bales wool, Hurjewan Vussonjee; 300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Bellona s—300 cwts B horns, Meetha Munjee; 80 bales wool, Motty Jaitha; 32 bales wool, Pelly and Co; 50 bales wool, Gangjee Thacursee; 4,500 cwts linseed, Nopochund Nowrungroy; 200 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 71 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 160 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soorchund; 101 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass.

FOR LONDON.

Scaper,—16 bales hides, Peerbhoy Damjee; 358 cwts gall Mooljeebhoy Gangjee; 231 cwts coir yarn, Treecomdass Lowjee; 700 cwts myrabollams, Sobhagchund Gallalchund.
Travancore s—258¾ cwts coffee, Govindjee Madhowjee; 38 cwts M of P shells, Mahamed Coorjee.
Peshawar s—3,214 cwts linseed and 1,004 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 41 cwts deer horns, Fazul Mahamed Dama; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 8 cases peacock's feathers, Ruzubally Ally Ruza; 39½ cwts stick lac, Curmally Peerbhoy; 26 cases M of P shells, Hajee Fazulla Khakee.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Socotra s—200 bales cotton, Ramgopal Foolchund; 58 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Sethana.
Galatea s—100 bales cotton, LeGeyt and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Pekin s—1 case cowbazor, 1 case saffron, and 7 cwts ghenda horns, Sallaybhoy Jafferbhoy; 3½ chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Pekin—109½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 6½ chests opium, Moorlidhur Beharilall; 2 chests opium, Goolraz Singanee.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 7th July 1878.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m, and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·714
Temperature of the Air	81·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·6
Dew Point	78·9
Relative humidity of Air	·917
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	7·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	78·0
General Direction of Wind	WSW, SW, WSW, SW, WSW, SW, WSW, SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	282
Fall of Rain	0·57
Total fall during the month	21·78
" " year	42·35
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 8th July	0·03

HIGH COURT—JULY 9.

[Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]
For Investigation under Section 408 of Act X. of 1877.

LONG CAUSES.

137-78—In person (a pauper)—Hajee Dadoo, &c, vs Shaik Boodan Dadoo &c—Pestonjee K.—Part heard.
In person—Dhurmabai vs Cole Bodia Rama.
Act 34-58—Nanu and H—In the matter of Ramchunder Gopinath Lunatic vs Satayabhamabai—Petitioner.
603-77—Fletcher and S—Ruttonjee Dossabhoy B vs Dadabhoy Dossabhoy—Jefferson and P.
771-77—Remington, H and C—Y E Dewaker vs Bynabai and another—Crawford and B. and Tyabjee and S.

[Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

SHORT CAUSES.

286-77—Ardaseer and H—Dhunjibhoy Framjee vs Abdool Latiff Cummoo.
713—77 Inperson—Jaffer Abdoolally vs Abdool Hoosein N.
175-78—Rimington H and C—G Hurnarayen vs Gungadhur Josavemull—J C Cama.
199-78—Macfarlane and G—Shaik Tyeb Mahomed Ally vs Memon Eohram Oosman—Bhaishunker. N.

Motion.

18-76—Jefferson and P—Advocate General vs Manconbai Rimington H C.

LONG CAUSES.

25-78—Mr Bicknell—Kursondass Naronjee and others vs Kessowjee Jadhowjee and another—Craigie, L and O and Bhaishunker N.
646-77—Rimington, H and C—Khimjee Jairam vs Bachoobai and another—Ardaseer and H.
198-78—Bhaishunker N—Motichund Haruckchund vs C H Reynolds and another—Lynch and T.
799-77—M H Khan—Cawasjee Merwanjee vs Sutkel Succooba Mistry.
585-76—Rimington, H and C—Arut Kirpal vs C A Turner.
100-78—Janardhun and G—Hajee Ahmed Hajee C and another vs Arub Oomer and another.
726-77—Rimington, H and C—Nemraz Notundass vs Shaik Essa bin, &c,—Macfarlane and G.
81-78—Rimington, H and C—V M Panday and others vs Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey—Tyabjee and S.
194-78—Tyabjee and S—Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey vs N M Panday and others—Rimington, H and C.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

SHORT CAUSES.

40-78—Craigie L and O—D Malookchund and others vs Moonraj, Maharaj, &c—In person.
263-78—In person—V P Karoonashunker vs Jugjivandas Hemji.
299-77—Remington, H and C—J G Smith and others vs Aga Mahomed Jaffer S.
300—78—Bhaishunker N—L A Wallace vs Coosey Khetsey.

LONG CAUSE.

253-77—Mr Fletcher—Syed Yoosab bin, &c vs Ahmed Sulliman and others—Cragie, L and O.—In person.
17-78—Prescot and W—Soonabai and another vs Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla—Muljee and B.
622-69—Macfarlane and G—Essa bin Khulifa and others vs Haji Mahomed Currim—Tyabjee and S.
235-77—J C Cama—Maneckbai and another vs P H Suntook and others—M M Munshi and Ardaseer and H.
77-78—Bhaishunker N—Narrotumdass Bappoosa vs Dewcorebai—Macfarlane and G.
215-78—Shapurjee and T—C A Turner vs Khooshal Nanjee—Ardaser and H—Part heard.
218-78—Bhaishunker N—Shriman Goswani Shri, &c, vs Goswani Shri Girdharilaljee, &c,—Rimington, H and C.
226-78—Ardaser and H—D Hormusjee Patel vs Joseph Abramovitz.
230-78—M M Munshi—Morarjee Jaitha and another vs Heerjee Ookerda and others—Rimington, H and C.
248-78—Fletcher and S—The New D P S and W Co vs Joseph Abramovitz and another—Rimington, H and C.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 4.

Lyons, Major, 21st Bombay N I, from leave, from ——.

JULY 5.

Croker, Capt, 21st R S Fusilier, from leave, from England.

JULY 7.

Prior, Sub Lieut, 20th Bombay N I, on duty, from Baroda.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, July 6.)

Major F Maynard, District Superintendent of Police, three months' privilege leave.
Mr C Donovan, Officiating Joint Magistrate, Muzaffarnagar, privilege leave for three months.
Mr K Deighton, Principal, Government College, Agra, three months' privilege leave.
Mr J W Jones, Inspector of Customs, Unao, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of Customs in the Internal Branch, N-W Provinces and Oudh.
Lieut H D P Okeden, 60th Royal Rifles, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, to officiate as Private Secretary to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, N-W Provinces, and Chief Commissioner, Oudh.
Mr S A Hill, Professor of Physical Science, Muir Central College, Allahbad, is appointed, to the 4th grade of the Educational Department, N-W Provinces.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamer of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every FRIDAY, soon after 5 p.m. The following are the hours for closing Mails:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns—up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters—up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 2 p.m.

Late Letters, for the Overland Mails, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-40 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 p.m., and registered letters at 1 p.m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 3 p.m. and up to starting time (5 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

No after-packet will be made up at the General Post Office and the times for posting are given in the subjoined table.

A Post Office is established at the Boree Bunder Railway Station, where Letters and Papers, too late for the Mail closing at the General Post Office, are received *without fee* up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

No Letters or Papers can be posted in the Railway Carriage Letter Box.

MAILS.	Latest hour for Posting — At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters and Papers.	Registered Letters & Parcels.	At Branch Post Offices.	At the Boree Bunder Railway Station Post Office.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	4-50 P.M.	3 P.M.	3 P.M.	5-25 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S.E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur, Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country	1-20 P.M.	12 NOON.	12 NOON.	1-55 P.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattywar, and Kutch	4-30 A.M.	4 P.M. of previous day.	6 P.M. of previous day.	...
For ditto in Southern Concan, *i. e.*, for Pen, Nagotna, Mahad, Khed, Dapolee, and Rutnagherrie	10 A.M.	Do.	8-30 A.M.	...
For all Post Towns on the S.E. Line of the G. I. P. Ry. as far as Poona for Oorun and Panwel.	5-30 A.M.	Do.	6 P.M. of previous day.	...
For all Post Towns on the N.E. Line of the G. I. P. Ry. as far as Nandgaum	7 A.M.	Do.	Do.	...

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails are received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

CALENDAR FOR JULY, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon .... 14th, 3h. 46·0m. P.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tues. 9	English Mail expected.	5 31	6 39	6 49 m / 6 22 a	0 3 m / 0 39 a
Wed. 10	......	5 31	6 39	8 10 m / 7 37 a	1 10 m / 2 1 a
Th. 11	......	5 31	6 39	9 17 m / 8 45 a	2 17 m / 3 14 a
Fri. 12	......	5 32	6 39	10 15 m / 9 46 a	3 15 m / 4 15 a
Sat. 13	......	5 32	6 39	11 0 m / 10 38 a	4 8 m / 5 3 a
Sun. 14	4th Sunday after Trinity	5 32	6 39	11 38 m / 11 22 a	4 54 m / 5 43 a
Mon. 15	St. Swithin.	5 32	6 39	0 16 a /	5 3[illegible] m / 6 2[illegible] a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

AIKIN—MORGAN—June 27th, at the Marriage Registrar's, Upper Sind, Sukkur, Mr. J. H. R. Aikin, eldest son of Mr. John Jopp Aikin, Apothecary, Bombay Medical Department, to Eva Grace, only daughter of Mr. Henry Morgan, Indus Valley State Railway.

DEATHS.

READYMONEY—July 8th, at Malabar Hill, Mr. Muncherjee, the son of Heerjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esq., and nephew to Sir Cowasjee, aged 38 years. Deeply regretted by his relatives and a large circle of friends. His remains will be taken to the Tower of Silence this (Tuesday) morning at seven.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PORTER—July 3rd, at Lahore, the wife of the late Mr. J. O. Porter, Sub-Engineer, P W Department, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MACFARLANE—LISSENBURG—July 3rd, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Madras, by the Rev. G. M. Cobban, Pastor, Mr. William T. Lissenburg, to Eveline, eldest daughter of Mr. P. MacFarlane.

PINKERTON—MACGREGOR.—July 3rd, at the Scotch Kirk, Calcutta, by the Rev. G. G. Gillan, Robert Pinkerton, of Edinburgh, to Helen Jane, widow of the late J. G. MacGregor, Chief Paymaster and Accountant, E. I. Railway.

DEATHS.

FLINN.—June 28th, at Umritsur, Mrs. Ellen B. Flinn, of puerperal fever.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1878.

ON Thursday last we published portions of a despatch from the Government of India and the Secretary of State's reply thereto upon the subject of charitable relief during famines. The question raised by these papers is what amount of control the Government should be empowered to exert over the expenditure of money subscribed by the public with the intention of assisting in providing for the distressed people of a famine-stricken district; and it cannot be disputed that the matter is one of considerable importance. During the famine which has just passed away, it is satisfactory to know that no serious difficulties arose between the Supreme or Local Governments and the various relief committees which were established with regard to the distribution of the funds of the latter; but it would be wrong to conclude from this fact that such difficulties are not liable to arise in connection with future famines, and we think the Government are acting wisely in giving the matter some attention at the present time.

The prospective difficulty to be avoided is the introduction of any system or method of affording gratuitous relief from private or public resources, other than by the direct action of the Government; and it will be obvious to any one at all acquainted with the incidents of the late famine that private relief, whether through mistaken zeal or wilful prejudice, may be so distributed as to affect injuriously the relief operations of the Government, and instead of assisting in the preservation of the people, to facilitate their demoralization. It might at first appear that the difficulty would be best encountered by throwing the whole responsibility upon the Government, but a little reflection will at once show the inadvisability and even impracticability of this idea. Were all public relief subscriptions to be administered through the Government, the flow of public charity, instead of being stimulated, would be checked, for numbers of otherwise voluntary donors would withhold subscriptions, which they would be inclined to view rather as contributions towards the taxes than for the relief of the destitute. The Government would, moreover, be burthened with an additional task of no mean magnitude. The local secretary's treasurers, house to house visitors, relief distributors, and many others who willingly give their services to a local committee gratuitously, would, under official management, have to be replaced by paid subordinates, and thus the amount available for distribution would be considerably curtailed. On the other side, the Government cannot reasonably be expected to provide for the whole of a distressed population, nor can it, unaided, do so efficiently; while private charity can, and does, reach cases, of which the Government find difficulty in obtaining cognizance. Where, then, and how are we to strike the line which is to define the limits of Government relief, and the extent of private relief?

During the earlier part of the late famine, while our local contemporary, and a host of sentimentally-inclined officials were clamouring for a repetition of the absurd waste and extravagance which marked the Bengal Famine, we took occasion to point out in a series of articles the principles which should guide a Government in any serious distress arising from a famine, and the Viceroy's famous Minute directed to Sir Richard Temple, when the latter was starting out on his tour as Famine Delegate, endorsed our theory—a theory which summarized into a single sentence is "that the Government should limit their relief expenses to "the lowest figure compatible with the preservation of the working or labouring "power of the country." This theory, it will be seen, at once exonerates the Government from the task of providing for the helpless poor, those who are unable, from bodily infirmity or any other causes, to give a return in labour for the relief they receive. This theory would hold good without modification if private charity were competent to take up the task of preserving the lives of those for whom the Government would thus be irresponsible. Unfortunately, however, private relief has hitherto, and probably always, will prove itself inadequate to the accomplishment of its fair share of the burthen incurred by a famine, and it therefore becomes necessary for the Government to exceed its legitimate province and provide for those from whom it can expect no return, but who, without its assistance, would be liable to perish unaided.

Having once fixed the proper limit of Government relief to be the preservation of the working power of the country, it follows that, when circumstances compel it to step beyond its just province and provide for the indigent and helpless, its operations under this latter head should not be measured by its own capability of affording relief, so much as by the extent of the incapability of private relief funds to accomplish this their legitimate object. Were it the duty of the Government to, afford relief to the full extent of its ability, it would be comparatively easy to define the limits of its operations; but as it is the duty of the Government to supplement private relief, and not that of private relief to supplement the Government, the question of its limits is rendered more difficult to deal with, and, as a general rule, we can only say that the Government should leave to the public the task of voluntarily supporting the helpless, but that when, as must occur in almost every instance, the public or private contributions prove inadequate to meet the demand upon them, the Government must come forward and complete the necessary arrangements.

That the Government may act thus, it is necessary that it should possess considerable power over the distribution of all relief emanating from other sources than itself, but this power must be exercised in such a manner, and be of such a nature, that it will not deprive the donors of such relief of their right to dictate to what purposes it is to be applied, or in what manner it is to be used for those purposes. Probably the most satisfactory arrangement that could be made with this object in view would be the appointment of the principal local Government officials administering the official or Government relief as the presidents of local relief committees and similar funds, with the power in their presidential capacity of vetoing any method of relief proposed by the non-official committees that would have a tendency to interfere with or counteract the operations of the Government. This veto should be made subject to a reference to the Government itself, in order to ensure the power not being abused. The great advantage of this plan would, however, be found in its placing the same individual more or less in control of both the public and private funds devoted to the purposes of relief; and the same man, being placed in a position to judge at once of the capabilities and deficiencies of the two sources of relief, could more easily harmonize their operations, and thus add materially to the efficiency of both. The amalgamation of the gratuitous relief provided by the two sources has already been shown to be more or less impracticable as being full of difficulties, but by the method we suggest no amalgamation would be required. Each fund might be kept quite distinct, and yet, if necessary or advisable, the two might co-operate for the accomplishment of the one specific object; thus on a main road running through a district travellers' or emigrants' relief stations might be apportioned, some to the Government and some to the local committee for support, and the adoption of the same rules at all stations would prevent the possibility of confusion of any kind, for to this the keeping of separate accounts could not possibly tend. Similarly the local fund might build a relief encampment and the Government carry it on, or *vice versa*. One precaution only would be necessary—viz. that the Government relief rules should be made applicable to *all* classes of relief, whether official or non-official.

The despatches which we alluded to at the commencement of this article strike a smart blow on his Grace the Duke of Buckingham's knuckles by prohibiting Local Governments from making appeals for charitable assistance to England, without the previously obtained consent of the Supreme Government, and in this we think the Government are right. Wild sensational applications telegraphed to England with the accompaniment of a batch of delusive and misleading statistics, or what pass for the time as such, are more likely to do harm than good, and at the least give the public at home a decidedly erroneous view of "how we do things in India."

At all times there is a varying percentage of the people who, from various causes, have to be maintained at the cost of others. This—the non-working and non-productive class—embracing all whose physical or mental deficiencies or incompetency prevents their sharing in labour or work of any kind; women who, from these causes, or in obedience to caste, custom, &c., cannot or do not work, all children, and aged and infirm persons, this class is, under the most favourable circumstances, dependent upon the voluntary charity of the people, and it would be a mere waste of time to attempt to prove that with the exception of two of its sections—namely, healthy male children and the temporarily incapacitated labourer, the duty of supporting these people does not belong to the Government. The occurrence of a famine to a great extent renders the agricultural population almost as helpless as their former protegés. But the Government, having regard to the interests of the country, are bound to provide for the former, but not for the latter, for this reason—that the Government stands to the people in the relation of a land steward to his employer, and it is therefore bound to employ the funds entrusted to it, in such a manner as to secure the highest possible return for its outlay; accordingly, when it steps beyond its just limits and engages in charitable projects, it is exceeding its legitimate duties, though it is of course justified in so doing by the consent of the public whose funds it is administering. Humanity demands that the Government should prevent an avoidable loss of life likely to arise from the severity of a famine or other cause; but for the Government to apply any of the funds with which it is entrusted to this or any other purpose without the consent of the people would be a breach of trust. Fortunately for India, although the true spirit of kindness and benevolence is absent from its people, the latter as a body are (under selfish influences) charitably disposed, and neither the fatalism of Islam nor the Pantheism of the Brahmins is likely to dispute the dictates of Christianity under this head; but none the less it is the imperative duty of the Government to limit its operations as far as possible to their legitimate field, and avoid trespassing upon the duties which properly appertain to the public themselves in their private capacities. To secure the distressed is therefore a work apportioned to two distinct powers—the Government and the people. But in order that both of these powers may be exerted with the most beneficial effect, and in order that each may concentrate its powers to the utmost possible degree upon its own special field of labour, some degree of co-operation must be adopted, and we know of none which afford an easier, more practical, or less objectionable method of attaining the desired object than that which we have proposed above. If carried out in the spirit in which we make the suggestion, it would preserve to the public their fair right to dictate as to the disbursement of the funds they contribute, and would only interfere with their wishes, where the latter crossed or disturbed the operations of the Government, in which case Government interference would certainly be desirable for the interests of all concerned.

WALPOLE; OR, EVERY MAN HAS HIS PRICE.

A COMEDY IN RHYME, BY LORD LYTTON.

IT is not often that original comedies are produced for the first time in India. The climate seems to be unsuitable for the production of dramatic poetical literature of a high class, and when it does happen to be produced England, as the head-quarters of British literature, is generally chosen as the field for its first representation. Lord Lytton has, however, broken in upon the custom by permitting his celebrated father's comedy of "Walpole" to be produced on the stage for the enjoyment of the holiday-makers at Simla. We are told that the play was rapturously received by the gay throng, and that all the lady and gentleman actors performed their respective parts in the play to the admiration of everybody. With all his splendid gifts of imagination, we fancy that the late Lord Lytton would never have dreamed of "Walpole" being performed for the first time among the pine-clad hills of Simla, within sight of the eternal snows of the dread Himalayas; nor, if he could have imagined such a thing, would he have believed that it could be put upon the stage in such a place with every accessory calculated to make it a success. There are plenty of things in heaven and earth, however, which were not dreamed of in the philosophy of "Ernest Maltravers," and so it has come about that his "Comedy in Rhyme" has not only seen the light for the first time among the Himalayas but has been acted with a skill which at least was worthy of the play.

"Walpole" is pleasant enough reading. It is very light in its construction, and is evenly written—that is to say, it is always unambitious and chatty, and never attempts to soar into those realms of imagination in which the best descriptive passages of "The Lady of Lyons" and "Richelieu" were produced. We should say there are no lines in it that will live, nor do we believe that Lord Lytton, judging by the mere fact of its suppression in his lifetime, ever believed that it would take a high rank among his other dramatic productions. There is much in it that forcibly reminds one of the present Viceroy's turn of thought and expression; indeed, if it had not been announced as the handiwork of the author of "Pelham," we should have thought that it was the offspring of Lord Lytton's mind written in the intervals between coffee and cigarettes, and when the Governor-General's labours had been finished for the day. Occasionally it attempts an epigrammatic *piquant* expression of ideas, just in Lord Lytton's after-dinner-speech style, and it now and again succeeds. Nevertheless, it does not contain one brilliant piece of wit, nor any rich specimen of humour; and there is only one attempt, near the end of the play, at drawing a sentimental picture. In short, it is written down to a dead-level of drawing-room conversation gracefulness, and though it may be read throughout with a languid pleasure, it is not calculated to leave any enduring or defined impression on the mind.

The plot of the play turns upon the cynical saying attributed to Robert Walpole that every man has his price—a saying which he never said, though he put its spirit freely in practice, as he was on more than one occasion impeached before Parliament for bribery. The first scene is "Tom's Coffee-house," into which enter Walpole, and his confidant John Veasey, M. P. In the course of conversation, Walpole discloses that he has a design to secure an extension of Parliament from three years to seven, because he is afraid that if Parliament is dissolved at the expiration of the usual term of three years, the country at the general election "will vote in a strong anti-Whiggish direction" and return a Jacobite Parliament which would either ruin the cause of the Whigs and the Guelphs, or plunge the nation into civil war. Veasey, who is a keen place-hunter, of course approves of his patron's scheme—

Brilliant thought! could the State keep its present directors
Undisturbed for a time by these rowdy electors,
While this new German tree, just transplanted, takes root,
Dropping down on the lap of each friend golden fruit,
Britain then would be saved from all chance of reaction
To the craft and corruption of Jacobite faction
But, ah! think you the Commons would swallow the ques- [tion?

Walpole replies—

That depends on what pills may assist their digestion.
I could make—see this list—your majority sure,
If by buying two men I could sixty secure;
For as each of these two is the chief of a section,
That will vote black or white at its leader's direction,
Let the pipe of the shepherd but lure the bellwether,
And he folds the whole flock, wool and cry, altogether.

He then reveals the names of the bell-wethers whom he wants to secure, "Virtuous Selden Blount, half Cato, half Brutus," who is worth forty votes, and Sir Sidney Bellair, the chief of the beaux, whose nod or laugh is mimicked by all the young members, and whose influence can command at least twenty votes. Bellair enters, and Veasey and Walpole flatter him upon a speech he had made in the House. Walpole leaves, and Veasey hints that Walpole being desirous to strengthen the Lords could procure Bellair a peerage through an alliance with a Duke's daughter. Bellair sees through the scheme and says Walpole wants to buy him, adding as he turns away from Veasey—

Of my rank and my fortune I *am* so conceited,
That I don't, with a wife, want those blessings repeated.
And tho' flattered to learn I should strengthen the Peers,
Give me still our rough House with its laughter and cheers.
Let the Lords have their chamber—I grudge not its powers,
But for badgering a Minister nothing like ours!
Whisper that to the Minister;—sir, your obedient.

Veasey, discomfited, retires and Bellair reflects

Oh, how little these formalist middle-aged schemers
Know of *us* the bold youngsters, half sages, half-dreamers!
Sages half? Yes, because of the time rushing on,
Part and parcel are *we*; *they* belong to time gone.
Dreamers half? Yes, because in a woman's fair face
We imagine the heaven they find in a place.

The last two lines are about the smartest in the play, and they remind one greatly of our Viceroy's knack of light epigram. Blount next enters the coffee-house. He says he has just come from Guildhall where the city had paid him the honour of presenting him with a snuff-box dedicated to Virtue.

"Higgins the Patriot, who deals in rappee,
Stored that box with pulvillio, superfluous to me?
For a public man gives his whole life to the nation,
And his nose has no time for a vain titillation.

The fun doubtless intended by the last two lines is trifling and misplaced in Blount's stern and commonsense character. Another ridiculous and inappropriate piece of exaggeration follows. Veasey tells Blount that Walpole wishes to see him at three, and Blount exclaims,

I say *two*, sir; my honour's at stake
To amend every motion that Ministers make.

Bellair and Blount then enter into conversation. The former says he has seen Blount going cloaked to a house where a widow named Vizard resides with an angel named Lucy Wilmot. Blount wishes to know how Bellair became acquainted with these ladies, and he replies that one night as he was returning home from his club he rescued them from the clutches of the band of desperadoes who used to infest London, called the Mahawks. He escorted them home and fell in love with the young lady, and on calling next day at the house Dame Vizard declined to receive his visits. He had gone to the house, however, frequently and had spoken with Lucy Wilmot when she appeared at the window. He wants Blount to be his friend with the young lady, but Blount says he is virtue's defender and throws down his glove in a rage. Bellair, however, says his intentions are perfectly honourable and that if Blount will assist him he will vote as he wishes a month after the marriage. A newsman enters with an account of the escape of Lord Nithsdale from the Tower in his wife's clothing, and while the coffee house frequenters are in a state of great excitement over the news Blount reluctantly consents to be Bellair's friend with the girl.

The second act opens with an interview between Walpole and Blount. The Minister offers Blount a Paymastership, with fees amounting to £10,000 a year, but Blount says he is not to be bought.

WALPOLE.
You are not to be bought, sir—astonishing man!
Let us argue that point. If creation you scan,
You will find that the children of Adam prevail
O'er the beasts of the field but by barter and sale.
Talk of coals—if it were not for buying and selling,
Could you coax from Newcastle a coal to your dwelling?
You would be to your own fellow-men good for nought
Were it true, as you say, that you're not to be bought.
If you find men worth nothing—say, don't you despise them?
And what proves them worth nothing?—why nobody buys them.
But a man of such worth as yourself! nonsense—come,
Sir, to business; I want you—I buy you; the sum

BLOUNT.
Is corruption so brazen? are manners so base?

WALPOLE [*aside*].
That means he don't much like the Paymaster's place.
[*With earnestness and dignity.*]
Pardon, Blount, I spoke lightly; but do not mistake.—
On mine honour, the peace of the land is at stake.
Yes, the peace and the freedom! Were Hampden himself
Living still, would he side with the Stuart or Guelph?
When the Cæsars the freedom of Rome overthrew,
All its forms they maintained—'t was its spirit they slew!
Shall the freedom of England go down to the grave?
No! the forms let us scorn, so the spirit we save.

BLOUNT.
England's peace and her freedom depend on your bill?

WALPOLE (*seriously*).
Thou know'st it—and therefore——

BLOUNT.
My aid you ask still?

WALPOLE.
Nay, no longer I ask, 'tis thy country petitions.

BLOUNT.
But you talked about terms

WALPOLE [*pushing pen and paper to him*].
There, then, write your condition.

(BLOUNT *writes, folds the paper, gives it to* WALPOLE, *bows, and exit.*)

WALPOLE (*reading*).
"'Mongst the men who are bought to save England inscribe me,
And my bribe is the head of the man who would bribe me."

The third scene reveals the fact that Mrs. Vizard's house is used as a haunt for Jacobites who bring in Lord Nithsdale dressed as a woman, and hide him in a closet, where he is to stay until he hears a pebble thrown up at the window, which is to be the signal that a carriage is waiting below to assist him in his flight from England. Shortly afterwards Blount arrives, and from the conversation between him and Mrs. Vizard, it appears that at one time he had rescued Miss Wilmot and her mother from great distress at an inn, and on the mother's death had made Miss Wilmot his ward and placed her under Dame Vizard's charge. He is known to Lucy only as Mr. Jones. Considering her in danger from Bellair's love he resolves to marry her immediately, and she is very much startled by his proposals as he is fit to be her grandfather. Mrs. Vizard is told to guard Lucy well, for she is to be married to him in the morning. The old dame happens to hear a proclamation under her window of a reward for the capture of Lord Nithsdale, and after fancying she has locked up Lucy in one room and Nithsdale in another, she goes out to betray the Jacobite fugitive. Nithsdale suspects her intention and bursts out of his room, and encounters Lucy, who is very much terrified with the apparition, but eventually recovers herself sufficiently to lend him some of her own clothing. Bellair and Blount at this moment meet outside the house, and the former in reply to his eager inquiries is informed that "it is too late," for Lucy has promised her hand to one Mr. Jones. They separate, Blount delighted with the progress of his schemes. Bellair, however, returns and resolves to hear his fate from Lucy's own lips. He throws a pebble up at the window. Nithsdale thinks this is his signal, and appears at the window. Bellair imagines him to be his Lucy and beseeches her to fly from such a jail, whereupon Nithsdale tucks up his petticoats—("Powers above!" cries the lover, "what a leg!")—and jumps down. This is one of the most amusing scenes in the play.

BELLAIR.
O my charmer! one kiss.

NITHSDALE.
Are you out of your senses?

BELLAIR [*trying to pull up her hood*].
With rapture!

NITHSDALE [*striking him*].
Take this.

BELLAIR.
What a fist! If it hits one so hard before marriage,
What *would* it do after?

NITHSDALE.
Quick—where is the carriage?
Now, sir, give me your hand.

BELLAIR.
I'll be hanged if I do
Till I snatch my first kiss!
[*Lifts the hood and recoils astounded.*]
Who the devil are you?

[NITHSDALE *tries to get from him. A struggle.* BELLAIR *prevails.*]

BELLAIR.
I will give you in charge, or this moment confess
How you pass as my Lucy, and wear her own dress?

NITHSDALE [*aside*].
What! His Lucy? I'm saved.
To her pity I owe
This last chance for my life; would you sell it, sir?

BELLAIR.
No.
But your life! What's your name? Mine is Sidney Bellair.

NITHSDALE.
Who in Parliament pleaded so nobly to spare
From the axe——

BELLAIR.
The chiefs doomed in the Jacobite rise?

NITHSDALE [*with dignity*].
I am Nithsdale. Quick—sell me or free me—time flies.

BELLAIR.
Come this way. There's my coach: I will take you myself.
Where you will;—ship you off.

NITHSDALE.
Do you side with the Guelph?

BELLAIR.
Yes. What then?

NITHSDALE.
You would risk your own life by his laws,
Did you ship me to France. They who fight in a cause
Should alone share its perils. Farewell, generous stranger!

BELLAIR.
Pooh! no gentleman leaves a young lady in danger;
You'd be mobbed ere you got half a yard through the town;
Why, that stride and that calf—let me settle your gown.
[*Clinging to him and half spoken without*].
No no: I will see you at least to my carriage.

Bellair thus assists Nithsdale away and returns to Dame Vizard's house, where he sees Lucy, and arranges to run away with her at ten that night—the signal to be the throwing of a pebble against her window. Blount and Bellair meet afterwards in St. James' Park, and the latter exuberantly tells his Patriot friend of the success he has just had—every word of the story making Blount groan and pretend he has lumbago. Blount's agony is completed when Bellair wants him to give the bride away. At this moment a Jacobite Lord hands Bellair a letter of thanks from Lord Nithsdale, who vaguely promises some great honours to Bellair when the Jacobite king shall be restored to his own. He hands the note for perusal to Blount, and forgets to get it back *again; and as the two friends part Bellair cries* gaily—

Blount, I say, will old Jones be to-morrow uneasy?
Can't you fancy his face?

And Blount, *alias* Jones, laughs "Ha, ha!" Veasey appearing on the scene Blount gives him the Jacobite note and recommends that Bellair should be immediately apprehended, as he fears that a Jacobite outbreak is planned for that very night. Veasey runs off to Walpole and a warrant is issued upon Bellair, and Blount is now confident that on the morrow Lucy Wilmot will be his bride, as it will be impossible for her to run off with Bellair that night. Mrs. Vizard next visits Walpole, in order to sell Lord Nithsdale, of whose escape the Minister already knows, and in the course of a conversation about Lucy Wilmot he is seized with a suspicion that she can be no other than the child of his dead sister whom he had greatly loved. He hurries with Dame Vizard to her house and meets Lucy, and the ninth scene opens with a really pretty picture, the best in the play

WALPOLE.
Fair girl, I would hear
From yourself, if your parents——

LUCY.
My parents; Oh say
Did you know them?—my mother?

WALPOLE.
The years roll away.
I behold a grey hall, backed by woodlands of pine;
I behold a fair face—eyes and tresses like thine—
By her side a rude boy full of turbulent life,
All impatient of rest, and all burning for strife—
They are brother and sister. Unconscious they stand—
On the spot where their paths shall divide—hand in hand.
Hush! a moment, and lo! as if lost amid night,
She is gone from his side, she is snatched from his sight.
Time has flowed on its course—that wild boy lives in me!
But the sister I lost? Does she bloom back in thee?
Speak—the name of thy mother, ere changing her own
For her lord's?—who her parents?

She shows him her mother's locket and tells what she knows of her history, and all doubts that she is his niece are removed from his mind. She tells him all about Bellair and about the kindness of Mr. Jones. He sends for Bellair, and then what she imagines to be her lover's signal is heard on the pane. Walpole hides. The lover ascends the ladder. "Saints in heaven, Mr. Jones!" exclaims Lucy. "Selden Blount, by old Nick!" mutters Walpole. Blount angrily tells Lucy that she must fly with him, but she refuses. He loses his head and temper, and locking the door he cries out that she is at his mercy, and is just about to seize her, when Walpole steps out, taps him on the shoulder, and says, "Well done, Public Virtue!" Blount is stupefied, and rushes towards the window, but as Walpole has pushed down the ladder escape is impossible, and Blount is a picture of baffled fury. Bellair enters, and at once attacks Blount for his treacherous conduct; and the poor Patriot feels by this time in uncommonly hot water. Walpole, however, soothes them, and asks Bellair if he really intends marrying penniless Lucy Wilmot. He says certainly; and then the play ends thus, with everybody happy—Walpole with the votes he wanted, Bellair with a pretty bride, and Blount with still the reputation of being a Patriot and a champion of virtue—

WALPOLE.
Strange caprice!
Deign to ask, then, from Walpole the hand of his niece.
Should he give his consent, thank the friend you abuse.

[BELLAIR *embracing* BLOUNT].
Best and noblest of men, my blind fury excuse.

WALPOLE.
Hark! her father's lost lands may yet serve for her dower.

BELLAIR.
All the earth has no lands worth the bloom of the flower.

LUCY.
Ah, too soon fades the flower.

BELLAIR.
True, I after the name. [*Crosses to Lucy.*]
Be my perfect pure chrysolite—ever the same.

WALPOLE.
Hold! I know not a chrysolite from a carbuncle,
[*With insinuating blandishment of voice and look.*]
But my nephew-in-law should not vote out his uncle.

BELLAIR.
Robert Walpole, at last you have bought me, I fear.

WALPOLE.
Every man has his price. My majority's clear.
If,——
(*Turns quickly to Blount.*)
Dear Blount, did your goodness not rank with the best,
What you feel as reproach, you would treat as a jest.
Raise your head—and with me keep a laugh for the ass
Who has never gone out of his wits for a lass:
Live again for your country—reflect on my bill.

BLOUNT (*with emotion grasping* WALPOLE'S *hand*).
You are generous; I thank you. Vote *with* you?—I will!

VEASEY.
How dispersed are the clouds seeming lately so sinister!

WALPOLE.
Yes, I think that the glass stands at Fair—for the Minister.

VEASEY.
Ah! what more could you do for the people and throne?

WALPOLE.
Now I'm safe in my office, I'd leave well alone.

Our readers have now a pretty fair idea of the new comedy which has been charming the Imperial Court at Simla, and probably will conclude that except that the experiment of using the long Alexandrine measure has been cleverly managed, and many of the rhymes are good, there is not much in "Walpole" to make it worthy long remembrance. Nevertheless, Lord Lytton shows in Walpole, as he has done in other and more ambitious literary efforts, his power of describing truthfully an historical character with a few clever dramatic touches. The bold statesman who saved England from a wild Jacobitic struggle without bloodshed, and who established a new dynasty firmly upon the English throne, was at the same time a man of rare good-humour. As Pope says of him—

Seen him I have, but in his happier hour
Of social pleasure, ill-exchanged for power;
Seen him, uncumber'd with the venal tribe,
Smile without art and win without a bribe.

This is the Walpole that Lord Lytton has described, and he has been truthful in his effort if not strikingly fanciful and original.

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER AND THE CONTRACTORS OF THE TULSI WATER WORKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to a para. which appeared in your paper of the 3rd instant, stating that a petition had been presented to the Municipal Commissioner by a gang of coolies from Tulsi Water Works, complaining of having been unfairly treated by us in the matter of payment of wages due to them, and in which para. various statements were made as to our treatment of coolies this season on our works, we beg you will favour us by publishing in your next edition the following reply from us.

It is false that Mr. Walton had for some months to engage workmen and look after and pay them himself, because a sufficient number could not be got to work under us; Mr. Walton has, to our knowledge, done his utmost to spread this report and to establish the same as a fact, in order to cover as far as possible his own unwarrantable interference with our labourers, and his illegal proceedings in forcing coolies upon our work against our protests, and in many cases without our knowledge, so as to try and save his own credit by getting work completed this season, at our cost, to nearly double the amount originally required from us, and as shewn in his estimate; and thereby redeeming his promise to the Commissioner and Council (made on the strength of his original estimated amount of work to be done), that *the whole of the work* should be completed this season, and which he has constantly informed us he intended to do "*at any cost.*" At the commencement of this season's work, many of our old coolies came back to us of their own accord, content for the most part with the rates paid them last season of 4 annas per day per man and 3 annas per woman, and we were naturally anxious not to increase such rates; and, while we were gradually getting coolies, chiefly our old hands, on the work in such numbers as would have enabled us to have completed the estimated quantity of work between our contract time, Mr. Walton, on the strength of a notice from the Municipal Commissioner (which as we can show, it was quite impossible for us to carry out), commenced employing coolies on our behalf, all rated at 5 annas per day per man and 3 annas per day per woman (not 4 annas per woman as stated in your para.), and all these he insisted we were bound to employ at such rates, without any reference at all to the amount of work they chose to do, or to their physical capabilities; which, though we protested against, and objected to, we still paid such coolies at the rates agreed on with them by Mr. Walton, except such as were so aged and infirm that they had to hobble to their work on sticks, and even these we offered easy work on less pay, which they refused, saying they had been agreed with at 5 annas per day, and they left the work with a number of their relations. We never, to the best of our knowledge, refused or neglected to pay the weekly advances as stated, but have continued to do so the whole of this season, and it is quite untrue that, on account of our unjust treatment, a body of 300 coolies left the work, and refused to return, as falsely stated by Mr. Walton.

Mr. Walton has continued during the whole of this season to deluge our work with coolies, who refused to acknowledge our authority, and who appeared to be gathered from the scum of the lowest parts of Bombay, Poona, and Nassick, or whatever other places they came from, and most of whom turned out to be so palpably and utterly useless and incapable that Mr. Walton himself was at last obliged to agree to their dismissal. All the coolies on this work have, to the best of our knowledge, been paid for the full time they have worked, and at rates which, to our personal knowledge, they were fairly worth; and no discontent was expressed at the time of payment, from which it would appear, that the coolies who petitioned the Municipal Commissioner must have been instigated thereto for reasons best known to the instigators.

It is not true that last month's pay has been refused to any coolie to whom it was fairly due.

When coolies are so encouraged as they have been this season, by such unwarrantable interference with them on Mr. Walton's part, in making complaints upon all possible pretences, it is not to be wondered at that they should consider any treatment unjust which prevented their having matters settled entirely in their own way; and petitions have already been presented to Mr. Walton on this work—which have turned out on inquiry, (as we have proved) to be a mere tissue of lies which, however, he still chose to adopt as true and to make into a cause of official complaint against us, and we can only say, that if the petition presented to the Commissioner by some of the coolies of this work states that they have been unjustly treated it is quite untrue.

Coolies generally, when employed on day labour in large numbers, require a great deal of constant and careful looking after, so as to ensure from them anything like a fair day's work, but when they found that they were to receive the highest rate of pay, without any reference at all to what they might be worth, or to what work they did (as was the case this season with all the coolies forced upon us by Mr. Walton), all our authority over them was at an end, and they became practically masters of the situation; as if we attempted in any way to assert our authority, they had but to go and complain to Mr. Walton that they were being unjustly treated, who, without enquiry into the matter, at once wrote an official complaint, charging us with injustice to them; threatening that he would pay them himself and would continue to do so daily at his office, quite regardless of *our* statement as to their idleness and utter uselessness and incapacity for work.

Under such circumstances it was quite impossible to carry on work, save at a heavy loss, or to prevent an ill-feeling arising on the part of the coolies, who naturally felt themselves aggrieved at any attempt on our part to enforce as far as possible a fair day's work from them, and they just idled as they liked and did as little work as they chose, knowing that their pay was secured to them without any reference to their work, and in many cases they literally laughed to scorn the efforts made by ourselves and our inspectors to induce them to work, telling us to go away, as they were not our coolies and we had nothing to do with them. All we could do, short of giving up the work under such circumstances, was to push on as best we could, regardless for the time of the heavy loss entailed upon us monthly—by such proceedings on Mr. Walton's part, against which we could only constantly protest; and as soon as we could find both time and opportunity for practically testing by piece work the value of some of the gangs imposed upon us, we paid them accordingly, and dismissed some which were utterly useless and incapable, many of whom owned that they could not help it as they could not properly handle pick or powrah, never having done so before they were forced on us as first class coolies at 5 annas per day.

We think it now quite time that we should be heard on these matters, as we have been already publicly charged by the Commissioner with general inefficiency and mismanagement; and we are now further publicly accused of injustice to our coolies, by your informant, whoever the same may be.—We have, &c.

J. CAMPBELL & CO.,
Contractors Tulsi Water Works.

Tulsi, July 5.

FORESTS AND RAINFALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The discussion about the relation of forests to rain-fall last year, carried on through the medium of your valuable paper, must be fresh in the minds of your readers. Will any of the advocates of forests and tree-planting condescend to solve the following queries arising out of the rain statistics and reports now given in your paper from day to day?

1. Why should there be, unlike the last year, a continuous and a very heavy rain fall this year at Bombay during the past twenty days?

2. As compared with the Fort and Byculla rain statistics, there was a greater rain fall at Colaba last year, while the reverse is the case this year—why should it be so?

3. The rain fall at Tanna up to the evening of the 3rd instant is reported in your issue of the 5th idem to be 29 inches 75 cents, against 15 inches 62 cents up to the same date of the last year—why so?

How unfathomable are the ways of Nature!

Bombay, July 5. CURIOSITY.

RATES OF GRAIN IN KATTYWAR.

MARKET rates of grain, &c., at the undermentioned places in Kattywar on the 3rd July, sold at the rate per rupee.

Names of Talukas.	Wheat. lb.	Bajri. lb.	Juwar. lb.	Rice. lb.	Ghi. lb. tola	Gram. lb.	Grass lb.
Wadhwan	18	18	20	13	1 25	16	125*
Dhrangadra	16	16	19	13	2 0	14½	60
Limri	18½	17	18½	13½	2 0	15	60
Bhaunagar	17	18	22	11	1 30	20	80
Junagarh	14½	14½	16	11	1 30	14½	25
Jetpur	14½	14½	15	9	1 35	14½	†

* Pulis. † Not obtainable.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

THE TRIAL OF MR. BEDFORD AT SHOLAPORE.

SHOLAPORE, JULY 8.

The trial of Mr. Bedford commenced here to-day before Mr. Pollen, Sessions Judge. No very important evidence has been called as yet. Mr. Branson prosecutes, and Mr. Gill defends.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

AUSTRIA AND THE PORTE.

BERLIN, JULY 7.

The occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria is postponed until August.

THE ARMENIAN SETTLEMENT.

Russia has agreed to restore to Turkey Bayazid and the Valley of Alashgerd.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The Channel Squadron has arrived at the Island of Cyprus from Suda Bay.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH."

The *Daily Telegraph* states that a defensive treaty of alliance has been concluded between England and Turkey for the maintenance of the integrity of the Asiatic Provinces of Turkey, and that the Porte has agreed to grant England the right to occupy Cyprus.

CESSION OF CYPRUS TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, JULY 8, EVENING.

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Cross, Home Secretary, in reply to a question respecting the statement made in the *Daily Telegraph* about Cyprus, said that in consequence of Russia retaining the port of Batoum a conditional convention had been concluded between England and the Porte on the 4th June last, whereby England agrees to defend Turkey against aggression, the Porte in return ceding the island of Cyprus to England. Mr. Cross further stated, that the island would be forthwith occupied by British troops, and that Sir Garnet Wolseley had been appointed to administer the Government there.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, JULY 8.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Almora, homeward bound from Calcutta, &c., sailed from here yesterday.

LONDON, JULY 6, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollers	5½d.
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79¼
4½ per cent. do.	79½
5½ per cent. do.	88
3 per cent. Consols for Account	96⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	115
Bar Silver	52⅝.
Oriental Bank Shares	£41
Chartered do. do.	£22-10
Do. Mercantile Bank Shares	£28
Hongkong and Shanghai	£40

THE MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT FOR ALL INDIA.

JULY 6, 10 A.M.

Barometer rising except in Aracan, Eastern Bengal and Assam. Rise greatest in Lahore, Bombay, Berars, and Central Provinces. Temperature diminishing in the North-Western Provinces and east Punjab. Rainfall over the same area as yesterday, but less in amount. Rainfall still deficient in the N. W. Provinces. Showers occurred at Agra, Allahabad, and Benares. Behar receives fair rain. Western India and the Nerbudda Valley had general rain. Yesterday, weather generally gloomy.

JULY 7, 10 A.M.

Barometer falling slightly in Northern India; it is still rising in Western and Southern India. The South-West monsoon is now established over Upper India. Humidity is increasing rapidly and temperature diminishing in the Punjab. Heavy rain has fallen over the western half of the N. W. Provinces. Thirty-nine tenths were recorded at Agra this morning, fourteen-tenths at Bareilly, and sixty-four tenths at Roorkee. Light showers occurred in Bengal and Central Provinces. Heavy rainfall continues at Bombay. Moderate rainfall continues in the Madras Presidency; the heaviest fall there yesterday was at Masulipatam, where eighteen-tenths fell. Madras received three-tenths.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—JULY 8.

CANNANORE, 5-33 p.m.—Weather fine; wind S. W.; thermometer max. 87; min. 75; W. B. 81; barometer 29·74.

CARWAR, 2 p.m.—Weather wet; wind NNW. 3; thermometer 78·5; barometer 29·881. Fall of rain 1 inch 22 cents.

Mangalore, 7th—Weather cloudy; wind SE., SW. Fall of rain 1 cent.

TUTICORIN, 3-30 p.m.—Weather fine; wind E.; thermometer 88; barometer 29·83.

VINGORLA, 5-30 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S. W. moderate; thermometer 80. Fall of rain 2 inches 77 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

		Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
	Previously registered ...	41 78	47 6	45 86
July 7	Sunday	0 57	......	......
8	Monday	......	0 4	0 10
	Total	42 35	47 10	45 96
Fall up to 8th July 1877	......	......	28 55	29 58
" " 7th " "	......	36 55	......	......

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

The total fall of rain at Tulsi up to 6 a.m. of the 7th instant, was 40 inches 42 cents.

RAINFALL IN THE MOFUSSIL.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.)

SHOLAPORE, July 8.—Evidences of recent rain all the way between Poona and Sholapore. There has been some rain here the last day or two. Weather to-day showery. The sky is dull and promising more rain.

SURAT, July 7th.—Rainfall 6 inches 49 cents.
8th.—Rainfall 2 inches 32 cents.
BROACH, 7th.—67 cents; more rain to 6 a.m. to-day.
8th.—30 cents; more rain to 6 a.m. to-day.
BARODA, 7th.—No rain; weather cloudy.
8th.—Rainfall one more inch 24 cents. Cloudy.
AHMEDABAD, 7th.—Rain 54 cents. yesterday.
8th.—Rain 38 cents. yesterday.
VEERAMGAUM, 7th.—Rain 23 cents.; weather cloudy.
8th.—Rain 90 cents. Weather continues cloudy.
WUDWAN, 7th.—Rain yesterday 18 cents.
8th.—Yesterday's fall 45 cents.

POONA.—We have had real monsoon rain since Friday last. Occasionally the sun struggles through the clouds, but the rain, though never very heavy, has been very steady and continuous. A great improvement has taken place in the atmosphere, and we feel sure that there must be a corresponding change in the health of the city and cantonment. There is a fine fall of water at the Bund, and the river below it is assuming good proportions, and will soon carry its precious water through far off districts. We are quite satisfied with the prospects at present and hope the refreshing rain will continue.—*Deccan Herald.*

SATTARA, 5th July.—It has rained all night, and it looks likely to continue.

MADRAS, Saturday 4 p.m.—The weather has been sunny all to-day and warm. The thermometer is 87° in the shade. There was no rain last night.

RAICHORE, Friday.—We have had heavy rain here. The fall amounts to 3 inches since yesterday.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, JULY 8, 5-55 P. M.

Following from Hongkong:—Manilla Mail 5 evening Wednesday tenth.

MADRAS, JULY 8, 7 A. M.

Amoy-Shanghai cable right.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand			1s. 7 15-16d.	per Rupee.
Do.	6	months' sight	1s. 8½d.	"
Credits,	3	"	1s. 8 7-32d.	"
Documents,	3	"	1s. 8½d.	"
France	3	"	2·13	"

A VERY curious story comes from Nagpore. Three officers are awaiting a general court martial—one, a doctor—for brutality to a dying soldier. Colonel Power, the Deputy Judge Advocate General from Madras, went up last week to try the case.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us from Poona:—The plentiful rain of the last few days has come just in time to relieve us from serious anxiety as to the state of this district, which had remained for a fortnight unblessed by a shower while rain was falling in all the neighbouring parts of the country. The land about Poona was perfectly bare. There were no roses; and where cereals were growing in former years the fields were fallow. Famine relief was already not only talked of, but commenced; but since the welcome rain began to fall, the prospect has completely changed. Sir Richard Temple has returned from looking after the source of the Moota Moolla, and a garden party at Gunnesh Khind and Levée have marked the opening of the official Poona season. It is curious how few Bombay people are here this year, with the exception, of course, of Government officials. I do not see more than one or two Bombay names in the list of the persons present at the Levée. Miss Temple is still too ill to appear in public, and Mrs. Rivett-Carnac does the honours of Government House.

WITH the sanction of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces has appointed Lieut. Colonel C. L. R. Glasfurd, Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, Additional Commissioner for the Nerbudda and Jubbulpore Divisions, with head-quarters at Jubbulpore.

IN Mysore during the past month, many millions of locusts have been destroyed, but notwithstanding the energetic measures adopted by the civil authorities, these pests are increasing in some taluks. Within a few miles of Mysore, a swarm lighted on a banyan and on a neem tree, and their weight brought down branches about the thickness of a man's arm.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*—The selection of General Roberts as Chief Commissioner of the Frontier Province, must have taken many people by surprise. That gallant officer's training in the Quarter Master General's Department, in which he has passed the greater part of his career, could certainly not, it must be confessed, have given him much experience as an administrator; while his best friends, and he has many and influential ones, cannot but admit that he has never been known to originate a single idea—good, bad, or indifferent. We may take it for granted, therefore, that his selection was neither due to proved administrative ability on the one hand, nor to a reputation for clear-headedness or originality on the other. We believe we are far nearer the truth in ascribing it to a plastic nature which has ever proved itself ready to receive impressions from without. Free from all personal bias, trained in no particular school, General Roberts has had the rare faculty of gaining the confidences of three successive Commanders-in-Chief, and men of wholly dissimilar views, each of whom in turn has found in him a willing coadjutor, who never presumed to put his own opinion, if he had formed one, against that of his Chief for the time being. To him the opinion of his Chief has always been the one guiding rule of action, and with such a docile temper it is not to be wondered at that his position in the headquarter's staff should not have suffered by the succession of Lord Napier to Lord Sandhurst, or Sir F. Haines to the former. Now, if the Chief Commissioner of the Frontier Province is merely intended to be worked like an automaton from Simla or Calcutta; if the origination of every policy is to be dictated by the Supreme Government; and if the Chief Commissioner is practically to be nothing more than a Political Agent whose authority is compressed within the four corners of his written instructions; if this is to be the exact position of the new functionary, as we believe it will be, then we think there is much to be said in praise of General Roberts's nomination. He will certainly never prove a stumbling block to the Viceroy. He will never trouble Lord Lytton with schemes of his own; and what he would not dare to do himself, those who know him are well assured that he will not tolerate in his subordinates. He will in short simply carry out orders, and he will do so we believe right loyally. Such a man perhaps is after all the best fitted to introduce the new separation scheme; and Lord Lytton has given a fresh instance of his thorough knowledge of men and things by preferring undoubted mediocrity to irrepressible talent, as the distinguishing quality of his first Chief Commissioner of the Frontier.

THE *Englishman*—The effect of the abolition of the export duty on wheat, one of the many reforms bequeathed by Lord Mayo and carried out by his successor, was, as we all know, instantaneous, and has been steadily attaining larger dimensions year by year. In 1872-73 only one-third of a million cwts. of wheat were exported, valued at £167,690. Next year, after the abolition of the duty, 1¾ million cwts. valued at £827,600 were shipped from India. In 1875-76 the trade had reached 2½ million cwts. In 1876-77 the last complete year for which the returns are yet published, it exceeded 5 million cwts., an increase of nearly fifteenfold in five years, while the value of the export had risen from £167,690 to £1,956,332. Is there any reason to believe that this enormous and steady increase has reached its limits, and has now received a permanent check?

THE *Beacon*—Our postal arrangements are in the most shocking, and we might say, shameful condition. We have been deprived of the land line without any proper reasons having been offered for closing it, and in absolute defiance of the wishes of the inhabitants publicly expressed and forwarded to the Post Master General. This arbitrary proceeding has been accompanied by not even the offer to facilitate the existing postal line. Take for instance the detention of our English letters in Bombay this week for more than 30 hours; they might have been despatched by the middle of the day on Tuesday, but they did not leave till six o'clock on Wednesday evening. Why should they be delayed in this way? There is no excuse whatever for the delay. If our interests had been thought worthy of a moment's consideration by those who propose and carry out these absurd postal changes, an arrangement would have been made to allow the Kurrachee steamer to leave a few hours after the P. and O. Steamer arrives in Bombay harbour. Instead, however, of making an alteration so beneficial to us in Sind as this, we lose the land line altogether, and our English letters are detained in Bombay for 30 hours longer than is necessary. Surely a more arbitrary and absurd arrangement than this could not be made, and but for the Governor of Bombay would not have been made. Sir R. Temple at one time publicly records his opinion that the Ahmedabad-Hydrabad line should be kept open, and shortly afterwards in an equally public manner records his opinion that it should be abolished. And we in Kurrachee and Sind are at the mercy of a see-saw Governor of this sort. Sir R. Temple is believed to have altered his opinion in deference to the wishes of the Governor-General. Provided Lord Lytton is capable of forming an opinion on the point, which we doubt, Sir Richard has done well; but if we are to be treated in this way, and if we really known nothing about our own business, both Lord Lytton and Sir Richard Temple will admit that the postal arrangements that are left to us should be made as speedy as possible. Our export trade is partly stopped and our import trade hindered by the delay of 20 or 30 hours every week of English letters in Bombay; we leave out of consideration private letters, which are, however, often of the most serious importance, and the needless delay in the despatch of which is cruel. We do not expect to find the finer feelings prevalent in high quarters, especially when the extension of sympathy is towards Sind, but we do cry shame, nevertheless, on the heartless and needless delay of our English letters in Bombay, and earnestly beg that this delay may be speedily put an end to.

THE Malta correspondent of the *Madras Mail* says: "The coming of the Expedition was a surprise at the last. After it had been projected, discussed, and even all but sailed, the opinion here was it would never arrive. A few days before it did, the Admiral said he did not believe a vessel would come from Bombay, the prevalent notion being, it would return from Port Said, if not from Suez. However, the predictions of the wiseacres were falsified, and an Expedition of about 10,000 men got together, and dispatched under a fortnight, over 3,000 miles, and reached its destination in perfect safety, and in unprecedentedly good health, within two months from the time it was first projected. All allowance being made for the good fortune which smiles on and seems to stick to John Bull, and as much as possible being made for shortcomings in different departments, I should say the feat is unique in history. The Commissariat has received hints to have things in readiness for a move; so, monsoon or no monsoon, the whole Expedition may ere long be on the wing, and probably will, if no hitch occur at the Congress. The horses will suffer the most; most likely the ponies will be kept here, and perhaps the horses too. I should say that they might as well keep a couple of N. I. Regiments and one of cavalry permanently here for orderly and other duties, and do the same at all our possessions, where the climate is not too cold, thus gradually bringing into use our Indian Army."

THE *Statesman*—The expedition to Malta has been attended with one incidental good—it seems to have pleased the people thoroughly. Thus the *Hindoo Patriot* writes:—"Mr. Gladstone has been doubtless actuated by benevolent motives, but India would feel more grateful to him if he would place the ordinary administration of Indian affairs by England on a better footing, instead of inveighing against the Malta expedition, which is not, to tell the truth, regarded as a grievance by the Indians. On the contrary, they hail the companionship in arms with Englishmen; for if they can establish a character for valour, skill in arms, and a strong sense of duty, they will force upon England that partnership equality of law and justice which Mr. Gladstone nobly wishes to see established. In our opinion, the despatch of Indian troops to Malta has a moral value of the highest importance." It must be a coarse mind that does not sympathize with the feeling which prompts these expressions. The proposal to garrison a part of the native army in the Colonies, the Mediterranean, or the West Indies is, we think, deserving of consideration. Foreign service would not improbably be attractive to a good many of the native troops, and although we shall not be able to count upon India for any material assistance in a European war, for reasons we have already stated, we know of no reasonable objection to their employment in garrison duty in the Colonies and dependencies of the empire. But the question is emphatically one of sober statesmanship: a step to be well considered beforehand. As the troops are now at Malta, and the cost of transport has been incurred, they should not be hastily withdrawn, but the whole question of their employment abroad be carefully considered once for all.

THE *Madras Mail*—Were it not for the valuable co-operation of our Mofussil correspondents, the local public would have had to be satisfied with the farrago of scientific meteorolgical nonsense that is telegraphed to the Press daily from the head-quarters of the Supreme Government. We publish the official bulletins as received, but we despair of understanding their value to anybody. The Press Commissioner who despatches them, doubtless does his best with the information communicated to him by the Meteorological Reporter; but what are we to think of a Viceroy who, when a third of India is living in the shadow of almost too terrible a calamity to contemplate, is content with such chips of dry bones as make up these ridiculous reports? Do Governments never learn wisdom from the bitter past? Is it inevitable that they should perpetually show want of foresight? The just impeachment of the Government of the North-West Provinces for the famine in that locality early this year, would certainly seem to show that Governments live, but do not always learn. Meteorology is the all-important science that the Government ought systematically to study. Meteorological knowledge may not make rain to fall, but it will tell us when it has fallen and in what quantity. It will enable us, with the aid of the telegraph, to take a bird's eye view of the position of the whole country. It may justify our being anxious about a southern corner, but it will bid us take comfort from the bountiful rain that has fallen in the east and north-east. It will enable us to ascertain the truth, and the knowledge of the truth will save us from groundless alarm, from panic and despair. It will tend to prevent sudden fluctuations in prices that are the bane of commerce and the curse of the people. It will, by demarcating the districts blessed with plenty, encourage the districts doomed to scarcity to hope. But it will be a delusion and a snare if placed longer under the ægis of that odiously idle and incompetent Etcetera Department, which Lord Lytton, against light and knowledge, is responsible for maintaining in existence.

THE *Englishman*—General Fytche's "Burmah, Past and Present," is the work of a man with a keen but shallow personality, who has brought much ridicule upon Anglo-Indian officials, and Anglo-Indian writers. Some time ago we commented unfavourably upon the offensive egotism which disfigures his volumes. It is hard to say unkind things regarding the literary recreations of a man whose active career is closed. But it is absolutely necessary, in the interest of Anglo-Indian literature, and of those who labour with industry and talent in that field, to sift the wheat from the chaff. Descriptive passages of Indian scenery, or of the Indian seasons, like the grandiose word-painting of General Fytche, only tend to disgust the English reader, and create a contempt for Indian literary efforts of whatever sort. "The rain descends," says General Fytche of the wet season in Burma,—"The rain descends from the lurid sky in dead sheets, accompanied with vivid lightning and crashing peals of thunder, and during the paroxysm of the monsoons has an appearance as if Heaven, in its justice, had deemed fit to immerse in a second cataclysm an impenitent world." "Nature appears," he writes regarding the Burmese valley,—"Nature appears to revel in the luxury of her charms, and imagination can hardly picture any scene more beautiful and luxuriant. The plains are enamelled with a most luxurious vegetation and flowers of the brightest hues; while the mountains are clothed to their tops with perennial foliage, of endless variety, bright with the verdure of perpetual spring."

THE *Peking Gazette* reports that copious and abundant rain has at last fallen in Shansi, and in all the Hsiens S.E. of Ta'i-yuen-fu, the principal capital. The people of these districts are busy sowing the cereals. The Emperor has received the news with the greatest delight, and has ordered the Governor to repair to the temples of Lungshen and Kwanti to erect tablets; and the Nan-shu-fang in Peking is ordered to write the inscriptions and forward them to the Governor. The destitute are still to be supported until a harvest can be reaped, and grain is to be supplied for sowing where it is wanting.

THE *Ceylon Times*—The ceremony of cutting the first sod of the railway from Kandy to Matale was performed on Friday, the 28th ult., on the parade ground of the ancient capital, and was in every respect a brilliant success. His Excellency the Governor took the leading part in the proceedings, which were graced by the presence of Lady Longden and other ladies, whilst most of the leading European inhabitants of the island were the guests of Mr. Reid, the contractor, at the luncheon subsequently given by him in honour of the event. Replying to the toast of his health which was then proposed, Sir James Longden expressed the warm interest he took in the subject of railway extension, which had been, he added, for so many years so ably, energetically, and perseveringly advocated by the public press, and supported by the planters of the colony. It was, he hoped, the first step in the work of railway extension which would spread throughout the great coffee districts of the colony, and he looked forward to seeing the Dimbula and Nanu-oya line commenced before the end of the year. The observations of His Excellency have given great satisfaction to the planting community, by most of whom the ceremony of Friday was naturally regarded with the greatest interest.

IT is announced in the native Japan papers that the Chief Judge of the *Daishin-In* has waited on the Mikado in order to lay before His Majesty full particulars of the confessions made by the assassins of the late Home Minister. Shimada Ichro, a *samurai* of the Ishikawa *Ken*, was the acknowledged leader, and it appears that he induced the others to join him in the plot to assassinate Okubo by persuading them that the police constable Nakahara and others were sent to Kagoshima by the deceased Minister for the express purpose of assassinating Saigo Takamori. The murderers of Okubo pretended to have believed up to the time of their trial in the wretched fiction of this assassination plot and so tried to justify their resentment against Okubo, and it was only when the written confession of Oyama Tsunayoshi—the late Governor of Kagoshima whose life justly paid the penalty of his treachery—was shown to them during their examination, that they all, with the exception of Shimada, affected remorse at the crime they had committed, and expressed their belief that Okubo was innocent of the offence they sought to impute to him. It will at once be apparent how shallow this pretence is, as the confession of Oyama was published by the native press at the time it was made, and there was scarcely a leading journal in the country that did not freely comment on it. The five pretended dupes of Shimada further asserted that they are ignorant of the contents of the manifesto issued in justification of their actions, though it is rather strange that the *Choya Shimbun* stated that the document in question bore the names of all of them. Shimada, who posted the document to the *Choya*, stated on cross-examination that it was actually written by a man named Mutsu Seiichi, not yet in custody, who withdrew from the plot for fear of the consequences to his wife and children. At the trial it was elicited that Shimada struck the first blow which disabled the horse and so stopped the carriage. Okubo attempted to leave the carriage by the left hand door, but seeing Cho Rengo standing by it with a drawn sword, turned and opened the right hand door, but there encountered Shimada who inflicted the first wound on him. Okubo was then despatched by repeated stabs from all the assassins, who threw down their weapons on the completion of their bloody work and left the spot. As they were retiring they saw another carriage, the occupant of which they supposed was Okuma, the Minister of Finance, and coolly confess that having but one pistol in their possession they did not feel themselves in a position to attack him also.

AN extraordinary meteor is reported to have been seen at Sydney, N. S. Wales, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 8th June. It appeared the size of the sun. Its course was marked by smoke, which was visible long after the meteor exploded, which it did with a rumbling noise like that of an earthquake. It was previously seen at Kirandra.

PERFECTION.—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer (the genuine only in pink paper wrappers) never fails to restore Grey Hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth, and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world. Sold by Treacher & Co., Bolton & Co., and D. Fernandez & Co., Bombay; Smith, Stanistreet & Co., and R. Scott, Thompson & Co., Calcutta; De Beaux & Co., Madras; J. L. Lyell & Shirreffs & Co., Allahabad; E. Plomer & Co., Simla and Lahore; J. Maitland & Co., Colombo; and dealers in all principal Towns. [ADVT.]

ARTERIAL DRAINAGE AND THE STORAGE OF WATER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the subject of arboriculture has been recently brought before the public in an able minute published and referred to in your columns, it may be interesting to some of your readers to peruse the following extract from an article in the latest number of the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, entitled, 'Arterial Drainage and the Storage of Water,' by W. H. Wheeler, Mem. Inst. C.E., Boston, Lincolnshire.

KNOLL.

"Percolation is diminished when there is vegetation, and especially when the growth extends through the whole of the year as in grass. Dr. Gilbert computes that for every ton of really dry substance grown, a depth of 3 inches of rain would be evaporated through the vegetation. Trees, whether planted singly or in woodlands and forests, have a material effect in checking evaporation; their influence upon the disposal of the rainfall being thus described by Mr. Steinmetz, in his popular book on 'Meteorology':—'Trees and forests contribute to the formation of springs and water courses, not only by means of the humidity which they produce and the condensation of vapour by refrigeration, but also by reason of the obstacles which they present to the evaporation of the water in the soil itself, and by means of the roots which by dividing the soil like so many perforations, render it more permeable, and facilitate filtration. Certain it is that the clearance of forests and the consequent drying up or draining of marshes and bogs have caused a material alteration, not only in the entire face of the country, but in the supply of water to the rivers formerly derived from those reservoirs, and in the periodical amount of rainfall and the regularity of its distribution. Many streams throughout the country, which formerly supplied large mills with unfailing waterpower, except in the very driest of seasons, are now, with vastly improved machinery requiring less power, frequently unable to work; and almost all are compelled to be supplemented by steam power to make good the deficiency. Owing partly to this cause but principally to the modern system of drainage, by which the land is cleared of water almost as soon as it falls, having now none of the ancient reservoirs, in the shape of bogs and marshes, to receive and retain it for future use, all the old water millers complain that the rainfall, however heavy, does them no permanent good. It just occasions a momentary flush, which is rather injurious than otherwise, being in excess of the requisite power, instead of being held in reserve by the marshes and, above all, by the subsoil of the adjacent land. This was formerly, in the undrained state of the country, perhaps the largest source of supply, because it extended over the whole area, and yielded its reserve deliberately and in driblets.' The proportion of forest or woodland required for an agricultural country, in order to insure a regular and sufficient rainfall without violent storms, is estimated at 23 per cent. for the interior, and 20 per cent. near the coast. This estimate relates to Germany; but in England the proportion according to Sir Henry James, the late head of the Ordnance Department, is only 2½ per cent. 'The Wolf Spring in the Commune of Soubey, in France, furnishes a remarkable instance of the influence of woods upon springs. A few years ago this spring did not exist. At the place where it now rises a small thread of water was observed after very long rains, but the stream disappeared with the rains. The spot is in the middle of a very steep pasture, inclining to the south. Eighty years ago, the owner of the land, perceiving that some firs were shooting up in the upper part of it, determined to let them grow, and they soon formed a flourishing grove. As soon as they were grown a fine spring appeared in place of the occasional rill, and furnished abundant water in the longest drought. For forty or fifty years this spring was considered the best in Clos-du-Doubs. A few years since the grove was felled and the ground turned again into a pasture. The spring disappeared with the wood, and is now as dry as it was ninety years ago.'

"Numerous other instances could be quoted to show that the felling or planting of timber has a most material influence on the rainfall and springs of a country, and also in ameliorating the conditions of climate. Woods are almost always moist, for not only is evaporation checked by the shade of the foliage, but the trees themselves act as collectors of water, by condensing the vapour in the atmosphere, which is caught by the leaves, whence it drops on the soil below. The appearance of a tree on a foggy evening, with drops depending from the end of every twig, and the ground beneath saturated with water, must be familiar to all. The fact must be equally well known that, in a drier condition of the atmosphere, trees collect the water from the earth by the spongioles of their roots, and return it to the atmosphere from the leaves; this process being most active in spring and summer. Thus the winter rains conduce to the humidity of the atmosphere during the droughts of summer.

"The capillary action which takes place in the soil materially assists the process of evaporation. As the surface is dried up in summer the water gradually rises from the soil beneath to feed the roots of the vegetation, and to form the dew which so refreshes the plants after a hot summer's day."

THE POONA AND BELGAUM DAK MAIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent from Belgaum complains unjustly and without first making enquiries as to the slow travelling of the mail tonga to Belgaum, and attaches blame to the drivers. It is true that, from the 1st instant, the local train arrives in Poona at 2, but the mail tonga is still despatched at the usual hour, 9 p.m., after arrival of the mail train, and not after arrival of the local train as surmised by him; so the drivers are in no way to blame.

Poona, July 7. MAIL DRIVER.

THE SACRIFICE MADE BY JURYMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At the late Criminal Sessions, Mr. Justice Green is reported to have said, "these gentlemen who are absent have sent no excuse, and their absence under the circumstances was not fair. He did not know why gentlemen should shirk public duties without excuse." These remarks related to two absent special jurymen. The law on the duties of jurymen is, in my opinion, a one-sided affair, and I hope the day is not far distant when it will be repealed. I ask, is it fair that a man should be liable to be called upon to serve on a jury for three or four days, and sometimes a whole week, thereby neglecting his own business, and putting other people to inconvenience and often very serious loss, and have no recompense? Perhaps Mr. Justice Green would tell me that it was a public duty, and on that account it must be done gratis. I would willingly agree to that, if judges, and all the other officers of the Court, would work on the same plan; but so long as they are paid for doing public duty, I cannot see why jurymen should not be paid for their services.

B. W.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the paragraph in your impression of the 27th ult., anent the appointment of a Commission at Poona, allow me to correct an error, which was evidently made under a misapprehension. The office establishment of the Cantonment Magistrate, as at present organized, is efficient in every way, but I may add that its numerical strength is incompatible with the proportion of work required. What your informant, I presume, meant to say is, "the efficiency or otherwise of the conservancy establishment of the Cantonment Magistrate." Some of the members composing the office establishment are old servants of Government, drawing salaries much below their length of service and capacities entitle them. The members of the Commission, particularly Major Moore, will do well to bear in mind that the cantonment of Ahmednuggur is even smaller in area and importance than the detached station of Kirkee, and that they cannot expect either the office establishment or the conservancy establishment of the Cantonment Magistrate of Poona to be reduced to the number Major Moore has under his control in both these departments at Ahmednuggur. The Cantonment Magistrate's conservancy work, and the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate's magisterial and conservancy work at Poona, are very onerous, and Government cannot expect these officers to do wonders as regards sanitation with a limited number of hands. There was no necessity, as far as I can see, for Government to have appointed any Commission at all, or simply because the Cantonment Magistrate at Poona, or his Assistant, thought it necessary to apply for sanction to an increased expenditure in the conservancy department to carry out the orders of Government or the Sanitary Commissioner.

GABRIEL.

THE steamer Blackbird, from Newcastle to Melbourne, has been cast away, but there was fortunately no sacrifice of life.

On Friday evening a horrible tragedy was enacted at Champatolla, Calcutta. A Mahomedan in a fit of insanity killed his mother, wife, and a daughter with a knife, and when the Police came to arrest him he cut his own throat and fell dead.

CAPTURE OF AN OCTOPUS.—A fine specimen of the Octopus was, we hear, netted off Sagar a few days ago, on board the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Pemba, the Commander of which vessel will be happy to make it over to any public collection, if desired. The specimen measured 26 inches across.

Intelligence has reached us to the effect that an attempt has been made by a native or natives on the life of Mr. James Taylor, of Loolcondura, in Hewaheta. Particulars of the affair are not yet to hand, but it is understood that Mr. Taylor was shot at, and that he was wounded, though not dangerously. The matter is being investigated by the police authorities.—*Ceylon Times.*

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will your correspondent "Fire Bar" kindly enlighten myself and a few friends. We were much pleased with his letter of the 6th inst., but we could not quite understand the exact quantities defined by "sufficient area" and "plenty of air space," and as the subject is so very interesting, we hope to be excused for troubling you. One would imagine that when a manufacturer declared he could not help it if his place did smoke, that the time had arrived for the smoke-catcher to instruct him. He complains that he has done all within his power or knowledge to prevent the formation of smoke, and has the best boilers, furnaces, coals, and engineers procurable, and is still willing to do aught the smoke-catchers can show undone. Such being the facts, one would naturally conclude that it now lies with those who inflict fines to point out a remedy, if they can. The smoke can be in every case prevented not partially but wholly with the same boilers, furnaces, apertures, coal, etc. at present in use, and that without impairing the efficiency of the boilers or increasing the working expenses in the slightest degree, for in practice the less hamper there is about a furnace the less likely it is to offend.

There are, however, peculiarities about every set of boilers which require humouring, and wherever smoke is seen as a nuisance, these peculiarities are not understood or not heeded. Most probably the treatment which would cure "Petit" would kill "Sassoon." No man can prescribe for smoke prevention without knowing the whole of the ins and outs of the case with any hopes of success.

The innate cussedness of the 'outlaw, king smoke' has raised the dander of others than the good people of Bombay, and curious and varied have been the wiles and snares of his sworn enemies. The patentees, bent on his destruction, they have waylaid him and choked him, smothered, drowned, and burned him; yet be has his favourite haunts in our island, where he 'blows his cloud' in all serenity, as though he were at peace with all mankind.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.

THE SURAT RIOT CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your leader of the 6th inst. contains these words—"Riots should be suppressed with promptness and severity, and then forgotten." I will, with your permission, put a case, applicable to the late riots in Surat, but involving an *argumentum ad hominem*, the consideration of which may, perhaps, modify your view of the matter, and induce you to see that the "policy" of the Bombay Government in trying to bring to punishment the parties who, in their belief, were the *fons et origo* of the disturbances, is neither "vindictive" nor "unworthy of a powerful Rule." I will take the case of yourself, Sir, as the proprietor of a journal, in the conduct of which many subordinates are employed. You make known to them that you purpose to reduce their wages, in other words levy a tax on their monthly earnings, in order to recoup yourself for the loss of income you are about to incur through the levy of the Government Licence Tax. The *employes* object and endeavour to deter you from enforcing your demands by clamour, absenting themselves from work, threats of personal violence, and finally by actual assault and battery of your person. You naturally retaliate and do your best to bring the malcontents to justice and punishment. The matter between yourself and the subordinates is thus arranged, and your authority over them sufficiently restored and established by the help of the strong arm of the law to admit of your work going on pretty steadily. But, some few days after, you receive information which, on the face of it, seems probable and trustworthy, that it was your sub-editor, your cashier, and the foreman of your *employés* who had put the latter up to rioting and personal resistance of your just authority. Now, would any sane or unprejudiced person accuse you of the "utmost vindictiveness," or call you "weak" and "unstatesmanlike," if you tried your best to establish the guilt of these inciters to riot? Would not, rather, your "policy" deserve to be censured and called mean if you, through fear of exciting the ill-will of their caste fellows and incurring possible damage from their caballing, quietly allowed the question of their complicity in, and abetment of, the unlawful conduct of the subordinates to remain uninvestigated? You will perhaps point to this leader of yours and state that you have therein said that you do *not* consider "it is wrong to prosecute men who have tried to incite the people to riot." But the reply to that is, "look at the preceding portion of the said leader, and say if the whole spirit, and some of the actual letter of it, is not directly contradictory of this mildly-worded admission. Does it not all but affirm in so many words that this rioting at Surat was justifiable *because* the natural result of exasperation justly engendered of an iniquitous Government rule?" Is it impartial and unprejudiced to assume that the statements made in the affidavits referred to are true and proved facts, and then write half a column of censorious, hostile, not to say libellous argument? Argument, do I say? The word is inapplicable, since all that is written is *ex parte* assertion. "Astounding, *if* true," no doubt! "At all events, *so it is alleged*." Yes, but by *whom*? By persons of whom the best that can be said is that they have every reason to state what *may* be untrue, and, whose "minds" may have been "so thrown out of balance" as to be liable to be mistaken! "*When* Justice" (in Surat) "was struck dumb through fear.' Who or what is meant by this pretty phrase? Has Mr. Lely been so sadly afflicted? or Mr. Pherozesha Mehta? Really, Mr. Editor, this is *rather* (now, isn't it?) in the style of your local contemporary's articles on the Kotah "massacre"! To beg the question, to assume statements to be proved facts, and then to found on such assumptions a string of imaginary grievances, may be an ingenious method of filling the columns of a paper, but it can hardly be called high-minded, or becoming the position of an editor whose duty it is, and whose pride it should be, to defer judgment on any important matter until he has heard

BOTH SIDES OF THE QUESTION.

*** We did not infer the "vindictiveness" of the Surat authorities from the prosecution of the editors, which on the contrary we affirmed to be quite justifiable if these men were believed to have got up the riot, but from the allegations made in the affidavits as to the state of panic existing in Surat in consequence of the powers of espionage and oppression committed to the hands of the police, and from the admitted fact of the brutality with which the editors have been treated since their arrest. Nor did we say more than that a *prima facie* case had been established for the interference of the High Court. We shall now at least learn what the Surat authorities have to say in their own defence. Our correspondent throws no light on the matter. His letter would have been more to the purpose, if, instead of indulging in clumsy sarcasm, he had stated if it is true that the police are still going about in Surat with blank warrants of arrest.—ED. B. G.

MOTHER SHIPTON'S PROPHECIES!!

Have recently been discovered in the British Museum written in an old manuscript work, A.D. 1448, and portions have been published in the *Globe* newspaper of February the 17th 1877. This wonderful woman lived till she was of an extraordinary age. She died at Clifton, in Yorkshire, from which is taken the following Epitaph, copied from a stone monument:—

Here lyes she who never ly'd,
Whose skill often has been try'd;
Her Prophecies shall still survive,
And ever keep her name alive.

Carriages without horses shall go,
And accidents fill the world with woe,
Primrose Hill in London shall be,
And in its centre a Bishop's See.

Around the world thoughts shall fly
In the twinkling of an eye.

Water shall yet more wonders do,
How strange, yet it shall be true,
The world upside down shall be;
And gold found at the root of tree.
Through hills men shall ride,
And no horse or ass be by their side.
Under water men shall walk,
Shall ride, shall sleep, and talk;
In the air men shall be seen,
In white, in black, and in green.

A great man shall come and go!
Three times three shall lovely France
Be led to play a bloody dance;
Before her people shall be free,
Three Tyrant Rulers shall she see:
Three times the people's hope is gone;
Three Rulers in succession see,
Each springing from different dynasty.
Then shall the worser fight be done,
England and France shall be as one.

The British Olive next shall twine
In marriage with the German vine.

Men shall walk over rivers and under rivers.
Iron in the water shall float
As easy as a wooden boat.
Gold shall be found, and found
In a land that's not now known;
Fire and water shall more wonders do,
England shall at last admit a Jew.
The Jew that was held in scorn,
Shall of a Christian be born, and born.

A house of glass shall come to pass
In England—but alas!
War will follow with the work,
In the land of the Pagan and Turk;
And state and state in fierce strife
Will seek each other's life.
But when the North shall divide the South,
An Eagle shall build in the Lion's mouth.

Taxes for blood and for war
Will come to every door.

All England's sons that plough the land,
Shall be seen book in hand.
Learning shall so ebb and flow,
The poor shall most wisdom know.

Water shall flow where corn shall grow;
Corn shall grow where water doth flow.
Houses shall appear in the vale below,
And covered by hail and snow.

The world then to an end shall come
In Eighteen Hundred and Eighty-one.

THE *Delhi Gazette* has heard of "a very unfortunate occurrence in the Agra Fort, which we trust will receive the attention of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. One of that unhappy class of men who figure so often in court martials, was undergoing a sentence of two years' imprisonment in the cells near the Ummer Sing Gate. He was perfectly well on the evening of the 2nd July; on the morning of the 3rd he was dead. Heat apoplexy was the cause, and no wonder that it was so. It seems that the unfortunate prisoners are locked up at night without punkahs, and if that is not sufficient to ensure their deaths during a season like the present one, we should like to know what is so. In lofty thatched bungalows with the doors open and punkahs going, it has been next to impossible for the residents of Agra to sleep during the last few nights. What must be the feeling inside the cells of a huge masonry structure without punkah when to every other horror that of being locked up is super-added? Such punishment as we have described is really equivalent to a sentence of death, as it has proved to be in the case which has just occurred. The requirements of military discipline cannot demand such a result; the British Army can surely be kept together without the accessory of a Black Hole in each garrison."

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JULY 6.

GOOD news!—it is again raining to-day. One European in camp, I am sorry to say, has died of cholera. The mortality among Europeans in this station has been unprecedentedly high this year. Some six or seven failures in native commercial circles at Ahmedabad, and two at Veerumgaum, are reported to have occurred. When agriculture is in a backward state, it is only reasonable to suppose that commerce must suffer. I learn that the plants in some fields in neighbouring villages have been destroyed by the late heat, and that the cultivators will in consequence be obliged to resow bajree, &c. when there is a break in the weather. The tanks in the villages that were dry now contain a good quantity of water. This is a boon to the rural population, now deeply appreciated. The cultivators complain about the unwillingness of the ordinary village *wania* to afford them pecuniary assistance in a time of great need. The *wania* is, no doubt, a usurer, but he has hitherto provided the ryot with the means to procure cattle, agricultural implements, grain, &c. I hope you will not think that I am a professional agitator, or accuse me of having a genius for seeing the dark side of things. You must, as a journalist, admit that the universal attribute of truth is its greatness, and that I am justified in making a legitimate use of your columns to awaken the Government to a consideration of vital questions relating to the land. The health of the population is good, and I was told by an official the other day that we ought to be satisfied with the sanitary arrangements of the Municipality. Well, it may be so, but I do not like to see native ladies up nearly to their knees in dirt when they are compelled to go through certain streets.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 7.

HIS Excellency Sir Richard Temple held a Levée last evening at the Council Hall, which may be reckoned as the inauguration of the Poona season. His Excellency left Gunnesh Khind early yesterday morning, and arrived at the Council Hall at 7, where His Excellency, Colonel Macdonald, the Military Secretary, and several other members of His Excellency's staff remained till this morning, returning to Gunnesh Khind about the same hour. The weather yesterday was damp, and the clouds in the evening promised a heavy downpour, but with the exception of a slight drizzle, nothing occurred to mar the occasion; and besides the notables and grandees who attended the Levée, there was an assemblage which upon this occasion was more than ordinarily brilliant, many ladies appearing in the gallery. The opening of the Levée was timed at 5-30, but for an hour before the carriages came thickly streaming from all directions. What with the brilliant uniforms of the military, the simple dress of the civilian, the various dresses of the ladies, and the gaudy colours worn by the natives, the scene was one of extraordinary attraction. A detachment of H. M.'s 5th N. L. I. with band and colours, under the command of a European officer, was drawn up before the main entrance. His Excellency the Governor's Band, which also performed, was located in a tent, and the police arrangements under Mr. Inspector S. Trenn, and Chief Constable W. Smith, were all that could be desired. The presentations commenced shortly after 5-30.

BOMBAY.

THE Band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion will play at the Gymkhana this evening (weather permitting.)

GOVERNMENT have sanctioned the erection of a neat tablet in Kotree Church to the memory of the officers of the Indus Flotilla who have, from time to time, met their death by drowning in the Indus.

THE POONA CAMP LIBRARY.—We understand that our worthy citizen, Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, whose generosity seems inexhaustible, has been pleased to contribute a large sum towards building a public library at Poona. It has been decided to designate the new building as the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Library and Reading Room.

A BREACH OF MILITARY RULES.—A Goanese, named Antone Bustian, was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. Nana Morojee, for attempting to convey a bottle of brandy into the regimental lines of H. M.'s 66th Regiment.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of a Hindoo labourer, who met with an accident on the 2nd instant at Vehar. Deceased was drying a quantity of gunpowder for blasting purposes, when it suddenly ignited and burnt him severely. Yesterday morning he expired from the effects of his injuries. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—A suspicious character, named Wusta Gopal, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb, at the Girgaum Police Court, of having in his possession a Benares shawl and two other articles of the value of Rs. 100, reasonably suspected of having been stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to account satisfactorily how he became possessed of the same. He was fined Rs. 100, or in default to three months' hard labour in the Common Jail.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Louis Halsen and William Thomas, seamen of the British ship Thomas Hilyard, were sentenced by Mr. C. P. Cooper to eight weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction for refusing to proceed to sea after they had become articled seamen of that ship. The prisoners, it appears, shipped about two days ago, and also received advance notes; but when the pilot went on board yesterday morning to take the vessel to sea, they refused to do any duty, without offering any reason.

THE FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of new patients admitted during the last month was 3,514, the average daily attendance being 117. Of this number 1,124 were children. The prevailing diseases were fever, diarrhœa, chest and skin diseases.

THE ASSYRIA.—We learn that the steamer Assyria, long a member of the Indus Steam Flotilla, was sold on Saturday week at Ghizree, where she was lying, for the sum of Rs. 5,400. She was one of the vessels on the Indus in 1839, the year in which Lord Kean's army landed in Sind to go up to Afghanistan, but being one of the older productions of the Bombay Dockyard before the modern improvements for "ready sinkers" were thought of, the old boat has plenty of *go* in her now, and she has had her engines looked to recently. We hear that the purchaser was our enterprising townsman, Mr. W. C. Berrie, who no doubt will find some profitable employment for his bargain.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

POLO MATCHES.

THREE Polo matches have been arranged to be played in Bombay in the last week of the current month between the Bombay Gymkhana and 3rd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, the Bombay Gymkhana and the 11th Regt. Foot (British), and the 3rd Cavalry H. C. *vs.* 11th Foot. Further particulars of these matches will be published hereafter.

THE chief officer of the Cyrene, one of the vessels in Colombo harbour, committed suicide on the 2nd inst. by throwing himself overboard. The death of the Captain of the barque Hesperia is also reported. It was caused by congestion of the brain, the attack proving fatal in two hours.—*Ceylon Times.*

IN the late discussion which has taken place on the proper gender of the pronograph, it was suggested that it ought to be feminine, because it "repeats" everything you tell it. It need hardly be observed that the maker of this uncomplimentary speech was not an American; they are always gallant to ladies,—but a native of Canny Scotland, who should have known better than to say so, even if he thought it.

WE understand that goods traffic was resumed on the Northern Bengal line, between Jalpaiguri and Siliguri, on the 30th ultimo, the interruption having thus lasted only four days. It was expected that passengers would have been allowed to travel by goods train again on Saturday last. The damage done to the line would thus seem to have been, after all, of the most trifling character, and the embankment, we are informed, stood the flood wonderfully well.—*Englishman.*

LADY LONGDEN held a reception at the Pavilion, Kandy, a few evenings ago, of the wives of the Kandyan chiefs, who were in most cases accompanied by their husbands. The native ladies were richly dressed, and displayed a considerable amount of valuable jewels, which were naturally greatly admired by the European ladies who were the guests of Lady Longden on the occasion. On the whole, the reception was a great success, and was evidently regarded by the Kandyan chiefs and their wives as a very graceful compliment.

CAPTAIN MATHEWS, of the s. s. Serica, now lying in the Hooghly, writes to the *Indian Daily News*—"Sir,—In your paper of to-day you report a case of one of my crew refusing duty, on the grounds of his being scandalized and being without an awning on the passage out. To people not accustomed to sea usages this may seem a sufficient reason for refusing duty, and that I must be a hard master. For the information of such persons it is not usual to spread awnings at sea for either master or sailors, as it generally interferes with the working of the sails; and, secondly, it is surely no offence to call a man a blackguard that uses foul language in his ordinary conversations."

THE last new book on the art of dress is called "Dress, Health and Beauty," and is of course the result of an inspiration of Mrs. Haweis, whose "Art of Beauty" I have mentioned before. It is more practical in its aim than Mrs. Haweis's work, and "goes in" regularly for sanitary clothing, no corsets, no strings, nor bands round the waist, and no fulness to increase the weight and heat there. In fact, all the good advice so much needed by women is condensed in this clever little book, which, judging from the terms in which it is expressed, and the medical knowledge displayed, has been written, I should think, by a doctor. The idea that the weight of the clothing should be carried by the shoulders, and not by the hips, is a difficult one to make women believe in; but I am really of opinion that if the doctors would exert themselves to make the hygienic reasons understood, that much disease and pain would be saved to my unhappy sex. That the ill-health of women is on the increase is certain, and some of the sanitary journals have had the courage to point out that their clothing is in fault, both as to its weight and the improper application of heat round the body, while the warmth of the extremities is neglected.—*Ladies' Letter.*

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ATHLETIC SPORTS.

THE following is the programme of the Volunteer sports to be held on the Esplanade near the Band-stand at the end of August:—

COMMITTEE.—Colonel Sexton, President; Major Kemball, Major Maxwell, Captain Baker, Captain Hore, Captain Forbes, Captain Scorgie, Color Sergeant Buckland, Color Sergeant Ross, Color Sergeant Medley, Color Sergeant Groves, Sergeant Whitehead, Sergeant Cooper, Sergeant Stewart, Corporal Macrae, Corporal Graves, Lance Corporal Murray, Private Allan Aitken, Private Walsh, Private McGarry.

W. M. Tennent and T. J. Dunne, Joint Honorary Secretaries.

PROPOSED PROGRAMME.

Flat Race.

1. 100 yards.
2. 220 yards Handicap.
3. Quarter mile.
4. Half mile.
5. One mile walking in full marching order. White uniform helmet, rifle sling and bayonet, complete belt and pouch.
6. 120 yards Hurdle Race.
7. Tug-of-War for companies, 12 a side, each man to pay an entrance of Re. 1, the winning company to get the total amount of entries.
8. Sack Race.
9. Tug-of-War, Bombay vs. G. I. P. Railway and B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers.
10. Chatty Race for soldiers and sailors, 100 yards, with a full chatty of water to be carried without breaking.
11. Three-Legged Race, 50 yards.
12. High Jump.
13. Long Jump.
14. Putting shot 16 lbs. Entrance fee one rupee for each event, to be paid by the 15th August next.

Entries on the day of event, Rs. 2.

Prizes to be named when the programmes of each day's sport are published.

SIR NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN ON BRIBERY IN THE ARMY.

AT a District Court-Martial, held at Trichinopoly, 3rd Class Hospital Assistant N. Appa Row, of the Madras Subordinate Medical Department, attached to the 19th Regiment N.I., was arraigned on the following charges:—1st. Having, at Trichinopoly, required and obtained from one Mootoocurpen Pillay, a gratification of Rs. 20 as a motive for procuring his enlistment. 2nd. Having attempted to obtain from Naique David a gratification of Rs. 10 as a motive for procuring for him leave on sick certificate. 3rd. In having accepted from one Curpanen, a gratification of Rs. 3 as a motive for getting him passed by the Medical Officer as fit for enlistment. The Court found the prisoner guilty of all the charges. The Court sentenced the prisoner to be dismissed the service.

Remarks by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief:—The Court has recommended the prisoner to mercy, on the grounds of previous good character. I am unable to find any reason for allowing such a plea to have any weight in mitigation of the sentence. I feel, on the contrary, called upon to express regret that the Native Articles of War do not sanction the award of a much more severe punishment for such offences than mere dismissal from the service. The prisoner made use of his position in the regiment to obtain money under false and scandalous pretences. He tried to make the two villagers who sought to be enlisted in the Regiment, believe that the money he extorted from them was to be divided between the Commandant and the Medical Officer; whilst to the Naique he said that to obtain leave to go to his home on medical certificate, the Naique must do as others (he) the prisoner named had done, and "perform poojah to the Mahadeo," that is to say, bribe those with whom the power of granting such leave rested. How long or to what extent, this Hospital Assistant has indulged in shameful practices of the kind it is impossible to say, though it is stated by one of the witnesses that, "from general report, and what he heard from sepoys and others in his village, it was advisable to see the Hospital Assistant prior to going up for medical examination." It is worthy of remark that the youth alluded to in the first charge stole from his poor parents the Rs. 20 required by the prisoner to ensure enlistment, and further that after the two youths rejected were by the British Officers, and asked for their money to be returned to them, the prisoner threatened to beat them with his shoe and drove them away from his door. It is quite clear from the evidence recorded by the Court that the shameful and barefaced bribery practised by the Hospital Assistant was known to some of the men in the regiment—some of them may have only been aware of what took place; but some actually took part in the proceedings. The Commandant of the 19th Regiment N. I. will be addressed on this subject, in view to the immediate and severe punishment of the most guilty of these sepoys. I request the attention of all Commanding and Medical Officers to this case, and I, at the same time, warn the whole Native Army that no mercy or consideration shall be extended to any one found guilty of taking part in malpractices of the kind, the usual extract of the proceedings and my remarks thereon are to be carefully translated into the vernacular, and are to be read to every regiment and attachment of the Native Army.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

ANOTHER FAMINE!

(*Madras Mail.*)

THE Madras Government have now sounded the first note of alarm, and warned the Supreme Government to be prepared for the possibility of another famine in this unfortunate Presidency. Certainly there is much to justify anxiety, but it as yet early to despair. We do not know to what sources of information the local Government have resorted, as they have not thought it advisable to go out of their way to keep the public informed of the progress of the monsoon. While the Meteorological Reporter with the Government of India has been engaged in compiling his useless barometrical observations, we have, we hope, succeeded in allaying public anxiety by reporting daily whether or not it has rained in various parts of the country. It does not seem to us to be a matter of consequence, whether the barometer has risen or fallen a tenth, compared with the interest that attaches to such a statement as that over one inch of rain fell at Nellore on Thursday night, or that two inches were registered between Thursday morning and yesterday afternoon at Kurnool, or that at Raichore three inches have fallen.

The Madras Government were perhaps justified in reporting to the Supreme Government a few days ago, that the monsoon has been light and irregular, that prices are rising, and that distress must greatly increase unless good and general rain falls in a fortnight; and the Supreme Government are wise in accepting the Duke of Buckingham's programme of famine works, and asking the Secretary of State to warn a sufficient number of engineers, now at home, to be ready to come out to the relief works in case the need arises. It is well to be prepared for the worst, before the worst becomes a fact. But the public will be wrong in concluding that the worst is, therefore, inevitable. If the rain should now stop all over the Presidency, there would be far less cause for anxiety than there was in July 1876. The whole of the Western Coast has had a splendid monsoon. In a great part of Mysore, Cuddapah, and Kurnool, the prospects are hopeful, and in Nellore and Bellary there has been an abatement of anxiety this week. The more southerly districts are still short of rain; and the Neilgherries have this year experienced the capriciousness of the monsoon, for the rain-laden clouds from Malabar have been swiftly driven over their blue ridges. But the failure of rain has been but partial. The rivers are lower than usual for the time of year; cultivation is checked, and harvests are mostly light; but in most localities tanks are fairly well supplied with water, and forage is abundant.

We doubt, therefore, whether previous to 1876, the Government would have been caused any particular anxiety about such an outlook as the present. But as the "burnt child dreads the fire," so do the Government and the public dread a repetition of last year's miseries; and their apprehension of the worst tends perhaps to make them think the prospect more gloomy than it may really be. Moreover, a good deal of the prevalent anxiety has its foundation in ignorance of local conditions.

PICKINGS FROM THE INDIAN CHARIVARI.—JULY 5.

"AWKWARD FOR MAMMA."

Pretty Mother.—Now, Edie, go and kiss Dr. Fairlie before he goes.

Miss Edith (fond of example.)—Oh yes, if you'll do it first mamma!

ARGUMENTUM AD HOMINEM.

Charlie (escaped from the Nursery).—"Please mamma take me with you."

Mamma.—"No Charlie, you're not dressed. I can't take a little boy who isn't dressed. People would be shocked."

Charlie.—"I am as much dressed as the Mallee' Mamma dear, and nobody is shocked at him!"

PIONEER ARITHMETIC.

The Allahabad organ, a little out of tune, through the heat perhaps, has struck some notes discordant, for a wonder with the Government it loves, and has been gently chiding it in a lazy *dilettante* sort of way, because nothing is done in the cause of sanitation. And the "philanthropist" and "social reformer" are mildly chidden for bothering only about famine. In support of its parable our contemporary quotes the averages of mortality from various causes, and concludes with the remark that *when 100 per cent. of the inhabitants of a place die every year*, it is pretty clear that its administrators do not know their business, or are neglecting their duty, and they should be superseded by abler men and a more stringent system. *Charivari* quite agrees with this; but surely dear "Pi" you might have told us in what district 100 per cent. of the people die annually, and how they manage to continue to do it. The mortality, one would suppose, could not be very heavy after the first year. How is it done

RACING men complain that settling has been very bad for last season, and winners are especially indignant with one Honorary Secretary, who will not give up the names of the defaulters. The suspicion is that he is shielding men whose name would astonish the public too much if they were proclaimed. The mischief arises partly from the villainously bad system of turf gambling that prevails in India. Putting aside for the moment the question how far any system of gambling can be otherwise than bad, no man of the world with practical experience of the matter can fail to see that some forms of betting are more dangerous than others. The more credit is given, the more treacherous is the pastime.—*Pioneer.*

A STORY is told by the Ceylon Catholic Messenger that is well worth repeating. When the Chief Justiceship became vacant lately, a certain native Barrister with more ambition than brains and more audacity than sense, who happened to be in England at the time, deliberately and in all sober seriousness made an official application to the Secretary of State for no less an appointment than the highest judicial seat in the Supreme Court Bench. Receiving no reply to his letter he one day called on the Secretary of State and demanded a personal interview. He was referred to one of the under Secretaries, who, fancying he had a madman to deal with, put him off with some plausible explanation for delaying to reply to his letter, and regretting that the Chief Justiceship was already filled up, advised him to be content with a Puisne Judgeship. No sooner said than done. Our aspirant for judicial honours sat down immediately, and re-calling his previous letter wrote out a fresh application stating that he would be satisfied with the minor appointment! What answer he received then to is not stated, but it is certain he was not incontinently clapped into a Lunatic Asylum, as he is at present airing his eloquence and legal lore before the very Bench on which he had confidently hoped to occupy a prominent seat.

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FRAUDS ON THE JACOBABAD MUNICIPALITY.

We learn that there was a special meeting of the Municipal Commissioners of Jacobabad on the 28th ultimo, to examine the Municipal accounts. It would appear that the Secretary Mr. Esurdass, had taken leave to proceed to Shikarpoor for a marriage ceremony, and that during his absence the moonshee under him gave information to Captain McNair, that rendered the enquiry needful. On examination it was clearly shown that various amounts had been entered in the Municipal ledger considerably in excess of those actually disbursed by the Secretary. Thus in one instance Rs. 10 was entered as paid to a certain "bunya," whose accounts showed only Rs. 5 as the sum actually received by him. There was a receipt or voucher signed by the "bunya" for the full amount, and on being asked why he had given a receipt for a larger sum than he had received, he replied that the Secretary was a *burra* or important person, and he signed what he was told; moreover, that as the receipt was in Persian, which he could not read, he was unable to tell what amount was really written. There are a number of similar cases, and as the entries and receipts are in the Secretary's handwriting there can be small doubt of his guilt. The moonshee who had shown him up wants to make out that he himself had no knowledge, *i.e.*, guilty knowledge of what was going on, and pleads the fact of the fraudulent entries in the ledger being in the Secretary's handwriting; but there seems to be some doubt whether this gentleman is quite so blameless as he pretends to be, as it would seem hardly probable that the head moonshee in the Municipal office would not be cognizant of payments made by the Secretary, even if the latter kept the books himself, and made the entries in his own hand. Most probably, as is usual in such cases, there is some split in the camp,—a little "difficulty" in the division of the booty. This is the general idea, as suggested by our correspondent, and may, or may not, turn out to be correct on investigation. To our own mind the most suspicious circumstance is that the head moonshee aforesaid took the opportunity of—or rather waited for the Secretary's absence to make his disclosures. If aware of what was going on, and having no complicity therein, it would seem the part of an honest man to denounce the fraud the moment he became cognizant of the same. His not doing so will have to be accounted for to remove the adverse impression he labours under.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

A NATIVE PRINCE CHARGED WITH CHEATING.

ALIPURE COURT.—JUNE 21.

(Before Rai Ishar Chandra Mitra Bahadur, Deputy Magistrate.)

Prince Wallagar Shah a member of the Mysore family was charged by his grandmother, Sadarunissa Begam, with having sometime in the month of February last cheated her out of a sum of Rs. 11,500.

Evidence of the following witnesses was taken on behalf of the prosecution:—

Sadarunissa Begam said that after the death of her husband she received a two anna share of the money he left at the Trustee's Office. A sum of Rs. 18,750 was deposited in her favor and she used to get Rs. 62-8 the interest of it. Mahmud Shah requested her to draw out the money, and she did so. Mr. Carapiet, attorney, brought the cheque to her, and she gave the cheque to Mahmud Shah to cash. On a Monday afternoon Mahmud Shah brought her Rs. 12,000, less twenty-three (then says, twenty-two) in notes and cash. The cheque given to her by Mr. Carapiet was for Rs. 17,309. Mahmud Shah did not pay her the whole amount. She knew the defendant Wallagar Shah, he was her grandson. Next day Gousi came to her and said that Wallagar Shah wanted to see her at his house. She went there in the night of the following day and met him at his dewankhana. Defendant Wallagar Shah then asked her to make over her money to him saying that he would purchase Government paper in her name, that she could at any time get her money back by selling the paper, and that she could get interest. Gousi told her that there was nothing to fear in her giving defendant the money and defendant also said that he would realise the money that Mahmud Shah had not paid her. She then went away home saying that she would think over the matter. At seven o'clock the following morning defendant Wallagar Shah and Gousi Sahib came to her house and began to coax her. At last she called her brother Sobhani and giving him the key of her almirah, asked him to bring out the notes. He did so and gave them to her and she made them over to the defendant Wallagar Shah. Defendant took the notes, put them in his pocket, and went away saying he would have to go to office. Gousi also went away with him. Defendant never purchased any paper for her. She went to him for them three times within three weeks. Up to date she had not received any paper from him, nor had she received her money back. Defendant did not pay the money to any one with her consent; she never requested him to pay the money to any body.

Sobhani, brother of the prosecutrix, corroborated her statement.

Moni Jeigi said that she was nurse to the Begam of Shah Adantha. Her mistress, Fakirunissa Begam and the complainant lived close to each other. One day, some four or five months ago, the defendant Wallagar Shah and Gousi Sahib came to the house of the prosecutrix. It was on a Wednesday morning. Prosecutrix gave the key of her almirah to her brother Sobhani, who brought her some currency notes and she gave them to the defendant, Wallagar Shah. Before defendant took the notes he said to prosecutrix, "you are going to be ruined; Mahmud Shah took away 5,000 Rs. worth of notes from you; better give me the money and I will purchase goverment papers for you."

Shazada Mahmud Shah said that he knew Sadarunissa Begam. On the 11th February she gave him a cheque (produced) and he cashed it at the Bank of Bengal. He got Rs. 17,305-10-4, seventeen notes for Rs. 1,000 each and small notes for Rs. 500. He gave her Rs. 11,500 in notes and some cash. When he gave the notes to the prosecutrix he took down their numbers.

The case was then postponed for further evidence and for the cross-examination of witnesses.

MURDER OF NATIVE CHRISTIANS IN THE CANTON PROVINCE.

A savage assault upon Chinese Christians has taken place in the Hwei-chow prefecture in the North-east of the Canton province. In a small village near the market-town of Pah-wan a few people have for over a year been worshipping in connection with the Swatow branch of the English Presbyterian Mission. There has been a good deal of ill-feeling, and threatening language has been used to deter them from meeting. It is said that "the idols had demanded that they should be put to death," still the Christians met without actual molestation until a short time ago. But on Sunday, 19th May, after morning worship a crowd of men and women, armed with knives, hoes, and carrying poles, &c., gathered about the chapel and assailed the worshippers. Seven of them were seized and wounded more or less severely, while another was dragged to the river, and after being savagely beaten was killed, his throat being cut. This was done in spite of the entreaties of his brothers who, though not themselves Christians, yet interposed to save his life. But the murder had been previously resolved upon, and entreaties were of no avail. Another of those who were beaten died a few days after from the effect of his wounds. We understand the matter is now in the hands of Mr. Gregory, H. B. M. Consul at Swatow, and it is to be hoped that he will be able to overcome the apathy so often manifested by the Chinese officials, especially in cases involving the question of the toleration of Christianity. The Article of the Treaty of Tientsin here so clearly infringed runs thus:—"Art. VIII.—The Christian religion, as professed by Protestants or Roman Catholics, inculcates the practice of virtue, and teaches man to do as he would be done by. Persons teaching it or professing it, therefore, shall alike be entitled to the protection of the Chinese authorities: nor shall any such peaceably pursuing their calling, and not offending against the laws, be persecuted or interfered with."

THE OVERLAND ROUTE TO CHINA.

(*Englishman.*)

Mr. Baber's report on the route followed by Mr. Grosvenor's mission between Tali-fu and Momein or Teng-yueh is very interesting, and is accompanied by a route survey of the line of road, having the physical features on each side neatly and clearly drawn on the very large scale (for a traveller) of three miles to the inch. This route connects Lieutenant Garnier's exploration with the work of Colonel Sladen's expedition, and thus puts Bhamo in topographical communication with Shanghai and Saigon. As the whole journey was done on foot the estimate of distances is not likely to be very erroneous. Of the errors that must arise from accepting the distances given by natives of a country, Mr. Baber gives an interesting and valuable note. He says: "It is nearly impossible to obtain an even approximately exact idea of distances in these regions from the Chinese. We heard for instance with incredulous ears, that the distance between two places depended upon which end one started from; and all informants, separately questioned, would give much the same differential estimate. Thus from A to B would unanimously be called one mile, while from B to A would with equal unanimity be set down as three. An explanation of this difficulty offered by an intelligent native was this: carriage is paid on a basis of so many cash per mile; it is evident that a coolie ought to be paid at a higher rate if the road is up hill. Now, it would be very troublesome to adjust a scale of wages rising with the gradients of the road. It is much more convenient for all parties to assume that the road in difficult or precipitous places is longer. This is what has been done, and these conventional distances are now all that the traveller will succeed in ascertaining."

There is noteworthy resemblance in this to experiences of travellers in Yarkand. Mr. Shaw gave some trouble to attempting to ascertain the value of the "tash" or road measure in that country, and came to the conclusion that the "tash" or "sang" is more a measure of time than distance, and is consequently less in hilly ground than on good going ground. Mr. Forsyth's mission also had the "tash" carefully measured on the Yarkand high road, where regular "tash" boards had been put up similar to the wooden posts still existing in some parts of England, with the result that even in this case a difference was found in each "tash." Mr. Baber's suggestions seem to give the required explanation of this rather puzzling circumstance. He also adds to the testimony previously brought to light tending to show that Marco Polo was really a trustworthy narrator of facts, which he had either seen or collected from good authority. Thus of this part of the country Marco Polo relates: "The country is wild and hard of access, full of great woods and mountains which it is impossible to pass, the air is so impure and unwholesome; any foreigners attempting it would die for certain." Though this may not be strictly correct, Mr. Baber found that the malaria of the valley of the Salween River was most marked, and that a species of plague haunts this and some other of the valleys of Yunnan.

Mr. Baber says that the mission were astounded at the extent of the poppy cultivation both in the provinces of Ssu-chuan and Yunnan. He says: "With some fear of being discredited, but at the same time with a consciousness that I am under-estimating the proportion, I estimate that the poppy fields constitute a third of the whole cultivation of Yunnan." If Stanford's map of China is at all trustworthy as to the limits of the province of Yunnan, that province alone is about the size of the whole of Malwa and Rajputana put together. Of the route itself Mr. Baber writes—"Loth as most Englishmen are to admit it, the simple and evident approach to Eastern Yunnan is from the Gulf of Tonquin. But it by no means follows, that the same holds true of the western part of the province. The object should be to attain some town of importance south of Yung-Ch'ang and Tali-fu, such as Shun-ning, from which both those cities could be reached by ascending the valleys instead of crossing all the mountain ranges, as must be done, if the Teng-yueh route is selected."

Amongst the misfortunes we have been hearing of in London are those of Mr. John Parry, our old friend, who with Mr. and Mrs. German Reed, so long contributed to our amusement. Twenty-seven years ago he entrusted his savings to an old friend to invest, and receiving the interest regularly, he has, up to the present time concluded that the capital was safely invested. On the death of his much-trusted old friend the other day, he suddenly found himself penniless. His money had never been invested, and nothing will be realised on the winding up of the estate. A fund is being raised to endeavour to secure for Mr. Parry in his declining years a few comforts, and much sympathy is felt for both Mrs. Parry and himself, who are thus suddenly and undeservedly reduced to such great distress.—*London letter*

THE BARQUE "CARLOTTA:"
THE COURT'S OPINION.

We publish below the opinion of the Court of Enquiry which was ordered to investigate the circumstances in connection with the grounding of the Barque Carlotta on the 8th June on the South Western edge of the Hujamri mouth of the Indus:—

The Commissioner in Sind has moved this Court to investigate as to a casualty to the Barque Carlotta and to the conduct of the master. A preliminary objection was taken on the part of the master that the Court had no jurisdiction because the vessel had not been materially damaged within the meaning of Section 3 of Act IV. of 1875, the Surveyor's certificate showing that the damage was confined to the loss of some copper from the keel. This objection was overruled, for the Commissioner has moved the Court to make an enquiry under Section 5 and not under Section 4, and it can hardly be said that the grounding of the vessel was not a casualty; while as I take it, a master would be liable to have his conduct made the subject of enquiry even if no material damage had ensued. The Barque Carlotta sailed from Cochin in ballast on May 12. At noon on June 7th the master determined his position to be latitude 23·37 N. and longitude 67·52, E. when he was standing into land in a northerly direction. He continued this course till 4 p.m. when he tacked in 9 fathoms to southward till 7-15 when he again tacked and took a course about N.W. ½ W. till he grounded at 2-20 a.m. on a sand bank off Hajamri, latitude 24·1·15 N. longitude 67·14·20 E. The master was unable to get his ship off and she was eventually towed into Kurrachee by I. G. S.S. Amberwitch. The Commissioner in Sind has not specifically charged the master of the Carlotta with incompetency or misconduct under Section 6 of Act IV of 1875, and has sent no statement to this Court; so that I consider I shall have fulfilled the duty imposed upon me by his requisition if I give my opinion as to whether the master was to blame or not. One point is I think clear, namely, that when the vessel struck she was some 15 miles out of the course which the master believed her to be on. This is shown by marking a N. W. ½ W. course from the point which the master supposed he had reached at 7-15 p.m. after tacking at 4 p.m. The master accounts for this on the theory that the current was stronger than he supposed; and as the Assessor informed me at the hearing that the current is much stronger than that laid down in the chart (which is entered as 1 knot) while, as the vessel struck about an hour before high tide, the tide was helping the current; this explanation may be fairly accepted as correct. The chart with which the master navigated is dated 1866 and is, he says, the only one which he could get in Cochin. This chart is now out of date, for from others which were produced in Court the banks have extended some 6 or 7 miles, and the place where the vessel struck was according to the master's chart safe, and if he had continued on the same course he would have been clear of the banks for some time. Besides a good look-out was kept, and the log shows that the lead was hove constantly; while the fact that at 2 a.m. the vessel was in 10 fathoms, the water having only shoaled 2 fathoms since midnight, shows that the master had no warning of the danger, more especially as there was deep water close to where the vessel struck. I did not consider it necessary to examine any one but the master, for the rest of the crew could know no more about the matter than he did and the log speaks for itself. After the vessel grounded, the master did all he could to get his vessel off, and it was not his fault that he did not succeed. It is to be regretted that the master had not a more modern chart on board, but for this he cannot under the circumstances be held responsible.

2nd July 1878. M. B. BAKER, Session Judge.

ASSESSOR'S REPORT.

It appears that the Barque Carlotta sailed from Cochin on the 12th May 1878. Everything seems to have gone on well until the morning of the 8th June, when the ship grounded on the banks of the Indus. She was working all the way from Bombay on and off the land. From the evidence taken and the log book produced, at noon of the 7th June the latitude was 23·37 N. and longitude 67·52 E. Vessel on port tack standing into land, at 4 p.m. took a cast of the lead and tacked ship to the southward till 7-15 p.m., again tacked ship and kept her full and by the wind, making a course of about N. W. ½ W. until she struck at 2-20 a.m. of the 8th. The lead was hove every hour and a good look out kept, the weather seems to have been fine, and a moderate breeze blowing from about S. W. b. W. The chart the Captain navigated with was an old chart of 1866, which does not show the extension of the banks, which in late surveys are shown to have extended out seawards some 6 to 7 miles. Although in my opinion the Captain might prudently have kept further off from the Indus banks, still having no personal knowledge of them, I cannot upon the evidence taken and after a careful examination of the vessel, log-book, &c., attribute to him any blame or carelessness under the circumstances in which he was placed. If is of course to be regretted that the vessel was not supplied with a chart defining the Indus banks more accurately, but apparently that in use was the only one Captain Trickey could get to bring him here; from it he doubtless expected the course steered at 7-15 p.m. to take the vessel from 15 to 20 miles clear of the Banks, instead of which she appears to have set in more than was calculated and grounded suddenly with no previous warning of rapid shoaling. I regard this, therefore, as a simple accident unlikely to prove detrimental to the vessel, and so far as I am able to judge, in no way reflecting upon the competence or character of the master. R. TAUNTON, Assessor.

—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—The subordinates of the Government Telegraph Department are fluttering with the brightest hopes that the information, given by "Luctor," in your issue of the 1st instant, may be based on a sure foundation, and many prayers are offered for the speedy fulfilment of this reorganisation scheme.

The "redress of grievances," referred to by your correspondent, possibly includes (1) the throwing open of 10 per cent. of the Assistant Superintendent class to competition from among the signalling staff, the qualifying examination being a trifle lower than that required at home, in consideration of the departmental experience necessarily possessed by these; (2), rendering the position of telegraph masters more stable than it is now, no mere transfer, in the so termed interests of the service, from one division to another, to entail reduction to the grade of signaller; and this only to be resorted to in cases of proved incapacity or serious misconduct; or perhaps the degradation, when necessary, to be from one class to the next lower, where the defaulting telegraph masters belonging to the 1st or 2nd of the three classes "Luctor" alludes to. These classes are probably intended to correspond with the three grades mentioned, *viz.*, the "Superior," "Good," and "Average;" the promotions to the rank of telegraph master being selections by preference from signallers of the first and second grades; (3), that the departmental examinations will not be compulsory, but entirely and unreservedly optional; certain qualifying grade standards being laid down, which only those men desirous of promotion from one grade to a higher, may apply to be permitted to undergo. The department will, I am pretty certain, find this the best plan to adopt, as there are many of the signalling staff who are perfectly content to vegetate in the lower grades, if happily that horrid night-mare of compulsory examinations be for ever abolished. While such men are sufficiently qualified in reading, writing, and spelling, and in the technical receiving and despatching of messages, why, on earth, do the powers that be, consider it necessary to worry them with odious, and to some extent, absurd examinations. Leave these alone I say, but, by all means, encourage the aspirations of those who are ambitious to gain higher positions. This may be readily secured by the qualifying grade standards above-mentioned, similar to the practice observed in other branches of the service.

The maximum salaries of the intended reorganised scale for the three grades, together with the acknowledge right of free quarters, or compensation in lieu, will so materially improve the status of a deserving and hard-working class of Government servants, that intelligent and respectable European and Eurasian youths of the country will doubtless be attracted to the telegraph service. These maxima (of salaries) are decidedly moderate, when compared with those obtainable by subordinates of the uncovenanted service pointed out by "Luctor," and with that of the Postal, which he has overlooked; and further, when it is remembered, that a period of 20 years of work are essential to the attainment of the top of the scale.

Why the "Presidency Allowance" has not hitherto been granted, is, I suppose, "one of those things that no fella understands." Better, however, a tardy reparation than a continuance of the wrong. Overseers and Accountants of the D. P. W., Apothecaries of the Medical Department and others, have long been recipients of this liberal provision, of Government for their servants, in consideration of the abnormal expenses attending a presidency residence.

The proposed house accommodation for telegraph masters and signallers is very definite and proper, and it is to be hoped the executive will carry it out literally, if not liberally, as early as the sanction to the new reorganisation permits, removing one of the principle grounds of present discontent. Can "Luctor" also inform whether it is purposed to deal with the management of the signalling staff as *a whole*, in the matter of promotions to the rank of telegraph masterships, &c., or is the present unsatisfactory and unjust method prevailing to continue, that of each division making its own arrangements in this respect; whereby the anomaly of some divisions having telegraph masters of only five or ten years' departmental service, while others have men working as signallers with twice that period; yet in every way eligible, but for this divisional style of action, which would appear to ignore the entity of the service as a single and imperial one. Whether the proportion of the three grades is to be more reasonably fixed at 20 per cent. for the superior, 30 per cent. for the good, and the remaining 50 per cent. for the average.

"Luctor" will kindly pardon many enquiries. They are made in the interests of that large body, the "signallers of India," with many of whom I am on the most friendly standing, at whose hands I have experienced great hospitality and kindness during my travels about the country far and wide, and my long acquaintance with them enables me to write as familiarly as I do of their circumstances, grievances, and wishes. PLEADER.

Mr. Newnham.—We regret to learn that Mr. T. G. Newnham, the Agent of the Sind section of the Sind Punjaub and Delhi Railway Company, here known to all Kurrachee, and as respected as known, is suffering from severe indisposition and has been forced to hand over his active duties to Mr. Campbell. Mr. Newnham has now been so many years in Sind—a marvel of activity to all who have known him—that he has well earned the rest and change we hear he is about to take to Europe; and we trust that it will only be change, and not retirement that he will require to set him up again. That he is popular, goes without saying, and that his permanent loss would be a deep matter of regret to all who have business with the railway, may be well believed. It is unfortunate that his illness should have come on at this particular juncture just as the I. V. line is opening: as his experience would have been valuable in the event of any possible difficulties that may crop under the mixed *regime*.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

That dancing, as a healthful exercise, is of special use to sailors is an axiom long recognised by naval commanders. Captain Cook is said to have preserved the health of his seamen during their many long voyages in unhealthy climates by encouraging the regular practice of dancing the *Hornpipe*. There is, or was, an ancient wind instrument, known in Wales as the *pipgorn*, or hornpipe, from which probably the dance, derived its name. This dance, more than one hundred years ago, became very popular in some foreign countries. At the Opera at Venice, about that period, the native singers and dancers had ceased to attract large audiences. An Italian dancer, who had visited England and had studied with care and ability the *Sailor's Hornpipe*, presented himself to the Impresario for an engagement, and offered, as a great novelty, to dance the *Hornpipe* in the true English style for the first time before an Italian audience. His efforts were so successful, and the dance and dancer became so attractive, that the theatre was crowded every night, and the manager not only recovered from his losses but became a considerable gainer. One of the best dancers of the *Hornpipe* was the late T. P. Cooke. About twenty years ago—on the occasion of dramatic performance given as a compliment to the family of the popular dramatist, Douglas Jerrold—T. P. Cook, then a septuagenarian, consented generously to play his famous part of *William*, in "Black-Eyed Susan," in which he danced the hornpipe with as much agility and spirit as in his younger days. I met him the day after the performance, when he assured me, in reply to my inquiries, that the active exercise he had undergone had done him much good, and made him feel again young. His execution of the dance was, at his age, marvellous.—*Charles R. Salaman.*

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The alterations in the Passenger and Mixed Trains between Bombay and Poona, which comes into force from the 1st of this month, and the Monsoon alterations in the B. B. & C. I. R. Co.'s Passenger Trains, will be seen in this Guide.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
(*Madras Athenæum.*)
The issue of this Guide for the current month (August 1877,) is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting so much correct information.

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THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 20,910,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL ...	" 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	" 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	" 3,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin...	" 4,271,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	" 3,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	" 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	" 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS invested in the best and safest Securities now amount to
£3,492,950.

FIRE BRANCH.
Policies covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels, and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on most favourable terms. Coals on the Bunders also covered.
Fire Premiums for 1853...............£ 76,925
" 1863...............£300,690
" 1873...............£816,383

LIFE BRANCH.
Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office, on approved lives. Military Lives in Civil employ have extra premium returned.
Endowments for Children on favourable terms.
A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874 was declared.
The reduction of premium to European rates begins from the date at which the Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.
Accumulated Life Funds now amount to £2,103,803.

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum Street.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
DIRECTORS IN INDIA.
S. Cochrane, Esq., Manager, Agra Bank, Limited.
I. G. H. Mengens, Esq., (Messrs. William Moran & Co.)
Leo Zander, Esq. (Messrs. Robert & Charriol).
MEDICAL OFFICER—Sidney Smith, Esq., M.R.C.S., Bombay.
ACTUARY AND AUDITOR OF THE LIFE ASSURANCE FUND—W. Farr, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., D.C.L.
ASSURANCES EFFECTED IN VARIOUS FORMS.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS HELD BY TRUSTEES ON THE 31st DECEMBER 1877, FOR THE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES FOR Rs. 17,60,633.
PROSPECTUSES, TABLES OF RATES, AND ALL NECESSARY INFORMATION MAY BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION TO
A. B. ANTRAM, Manager,
104, Clive Street, Calcutta,
or to
MESSRS. ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
Bombay Branch, 12 Rampart Row,
Opposite Esplanade Hotel.

THE following is an ABSTRACT of the RESULTS of the Company's Business for the past Financial year:—

	£	s.	d.
2300 New Proposals received for	1,746,841	2	10
1872 New Policies issued Assuring	1,334,879	8	11
Claims by Death paid.	487,922	11	9
Revenue	787,687	17	10
Invested Funds	5,316,718	9	5

Copies of the 52nd Annual Report may be obtained on application.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.
And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G.I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed one The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

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